State Library 1july1909

THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD, MARCH, 1866. "Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable."—WEBSTER. TERMS: $2.00—$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 42 EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1908. NO. 33.

Historic Forest Fires.

The terrible work of the flames which have burned over and destroyed hundreds of thousands of acres of timber and property to the value of millions in the Lake States, recalls to memory other great forest fires which have attained historic importance.

One of the earliest of these was the great Miramichi fire of 1825. It began its greatest destruction about one o'clock in the afternoon of October 7 of that year, at a place about 60 miles above the town of Newcastle, on the Miramichi River, in New Brunswick. In nine hours it had destroyed a belt of forest 80 miles long and 25 miles wide. Over more than two and one half million acres. Almost every living thing was killed. Even the fish were afterwards found dead in heaps on the river banks. Five hundred and ninety buildings were burned and a number of towns, including Newcastle, Chatham, and Douglastown were destroyed. One hundred and sixty persons perished, and nearly a thousand head of stock. The loss from the Miramichi fire is estimated at $300,000, not including the value of the timber.

In the majority of such forest fires of this the destruction of the timber is a more serious loss, by far, than that of the cattle and buildings, for it carries with it the impoverishment of a whole region for tens or even hundreds of years afterwards. The loss of the stumpage value of the timber at the time of the fire is but a small part of the damage to the neighborhood. The wages that would have been earned in lumbering, added to the value of the produce that would have been purchased to supply the lumber camps, and the taxes that would have been devoted to roads and other public improvements, furnish a much truer measure of how much, sooner or later, it costs a region when its forest are destroyed by fire.

The Peshtifio fire of October 1871, was still more severe than the Miramichi. It covered an area of more than 2,000 square miles in Wisconsin and involved a loss in timber and other property of many millions of dollars. Between 1,200 any 1,500 pesons perished, including nearly half the population of Peshtigo, at that time a town of 2,000 inhabitants. Other fires at about the same time were most destructive in Michigan. A strip about 40 miles wide and 180 miles long, extending across the central part of the state, from Lake Michigan to Lake Huron, was devastated. The estimated loss in timber was about 4,000,000,000 feet board measure, and in money over $10,000,000. Several hundred persons perished.

In the early part of September, 1881, great fires covered more than a 1,800 square miles in various parts of Michigan. The estimhted loss in property, in addition to many hundred thousand ocres of valuable timber, was more than $2,300,000. Over 5,000 persons were made destitute and the number of lives lost is variously estimated at from 150 to 500.

The most destructive fire of more recent years was that which started near Hinckley, Minnesota, September 1, 1894. While the area burned over was less than in some other great fires, the loss of life and property was very heavy. Hinckley and six other towns were destroyed, about 500 lives were lost, more than 2,000 persons were left destitute and the estimated loss in property of various kinds was $25,000,000. Except for the heroic conduct of locomotive engineers and other railroad men the loss of life would have been much greater.

This fire was all the more deplorable because it was wholly unnecessary. For many days before the high wind came and drove it into uncontrollable fury, it was buring slowly, close to the town of Hinckley, and could have been put out.

Brought Home the Machine.

The shop force of the Emporium Machine Company was well represented at Cuba and Olean last Saturday and Sunday. Messrs. F. P. Rentz, F. P. Strayer, George Huffman and Charles Clark left on the flyer on Saturday morning for Cuba, where the auto of Mr. Rentz was side tracked for repairs, several weeks ago. In the afternoon, Mr. Floyd Hilliker, in his auto, accompanied by Messrs. Ermine Rentz and Frank Rutz, made a quick trip to the same place. They all returned Sunday evening in the automobiles, both machines working nicely.

Cattle for Sale.

One cow giving milk and two calves born June and July. Just suited for butchering. Also ten ton of hay. Inquire at this office or Chas. Edgar, Whittemore Hill. 30tf.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1908.

The President had scarcely gotten back to the White House before he placed himself at the van of the Taft campaign, charged up San Juan Hill and bearded the Democrats in their entrenchments. It is probable that by the time this letter reaches you the Treasurer of the campaign Committee Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, will have resigned from the impetuousness and effectiveness of the President's charges. Chicago may be the base of the Republican campaign committee but the White House has in the last week become the headquarters in the field. There is much criticism of the President's strenuousness and activity in the campaign. His course is said to be undignified, without precedent and in fact, a scandal in the eyes of the onlooking courts and cabinets of Europe. But this view of the situation no matter now loudly proclaimed and emphasized will not effect the President who is *sui generis*, a man "without a model and without a shadow."

Washington has with the return of the President and the Cabinet resumed its normal importance as the seat of Government, the most important in this hemisphere and not even the political field over which the embattled Democratic and Republican armies are marching and countermarching led by the respective candidates themselves will possess the interest of the Capital.

One of the most unexpected developments of the camgaign is the apparent *entents* between President Roosevelt and Mr. Hearst the leader of the Independent party as a result of Mr. Hearst's scoring of the Republican candidate and his most prominent supporters.

The Tuberculosis Congress is now in session in Washington and the habituee of the streets and hotels notice a sprinkling of serious looking men evidently non-American and talking strange lingoes, or when they attempt to ask a direction or other question in English using an accent that betrays them as French, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish or Scandinavian as the case may be. These are the physicians who have come across the sea by scores by delegates to the Congress now sitting in session in the New National museum. This great building is the setting for numerous exhibits such as are used in the United States and foreign conntries in an effort to eradicate tuborculosis or to cure those affected with the scourge. Statistics show that until recently one death in every ten was caused by it; now it is said that not more than one in fifteen die from consumption and medical specialists are many of them so sanguine as to hold out the hope that in fifteen or twenty years the disease will be eradicated in the United States and Europe.

Charles Wilson, a patient at the Tuberculosis hospital here has offered himself as a subject for the test to be made early next week by Dr. Detrie of Buda Pesth to demonstrate whether it is possible to determine the type, degree and stage of the infection. The test consists of the inoculation of the deadly tubercle bicilli and is of course attended by grave danger. It may not seem an important or a very courageous act on the part of the man but greater love and greater heroism hath no man than that he give his life for another, the thing that Wilson is offering to do with this difference that if he should die and the experiment succeed he would be a sacrifice for the good of many thousands of sufferers. Only those associated with consumptives and knowing the tenacity with which they cling to life can fully appreciate the real heroism of a man who after having held out to him the hope of regained health is still willing to submit himself for the test for the advancement of the war against the deadly disease.

There is now in Washington another large convention called the Fisheries Congress. This one also largely composed of delegates from foreign countries. They are met here for the purpose of considering questions relating to the propagation and preservation of food fishes and it may be mentioned *en passant* that it is universally conceded that theUnited States has done more than any other country in this direction.

Big Fish.

Hon. Geo. J. LaBar and Mr. H. O. Haupt put in a couple of days fishing at Lime Lake last week and returned home with a big catch. They were fine fish and we know it for we enjoy a feast of some of them on Monday. We are smacking our chops yet.

Fine Broilers.

Ye editor and family are under obligations to Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Peterson, of Cameron, for a basket of delicious fruit and two fine chickens that were fit for a King. We thank our esteemed friends for their kind remembrance, which we highly appreciate.

To Purchase Christmas Goods.

H. S. Lloyd and wife are in New York City, on a ten days' trip, where they will purchase an up-to-date line of Holiday Goods for this coming season, for their popular store, in the Keystone Block. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd are experienced buyers in this line and their selections this year will be the best the market affords.

Freight Train Wreck.

On Monday, passenger train No. 61, due here at 6:30 p. m., was five hours late, arriving at 11:30 p. m., caused by a wreck of freight train at Ritchie, a town situated between Renovo and Look Haven. Both tracks were blocked for several hours, needing the services of two train crews to clear the tracks.

Eye Specialist.

Prof. W. H. Budine, the well known Eye Specialist, of Binghamton, N. Y., will be at R. H. Hirsch's jewelry store, Emporium, Pa., Oct. 10th. If you can't see well or have headache don't fail to call and see Prof. Budine, as he guarantees to cure all such cases. Lenses ground and fitted in old frames. Eyes tested and examined free. All work guaranteed.

After That Prize.

The following Emporium ladies are after the Williamsport Bermuda free tickets, offered by the Williamsport Bulletin, their names having been entered by their friends: Misses Nina Bryan, Edna Auchu, Marion Rentz, Grace Lloyd, Verna Hertig, Lillian Heilman, Kate Lechner, Helen Blumle, Theresa Blumle, Lena E. McDonald, Agnes M. Blumle. All are estimable and deserving young ladies, yet we fear two many have entered the contest. It would be better if they pooled their issues and pulled for two of their number. In unity there is strength.

Yon Yonson Coming.

Amusement lovers are now awaiting the coming of our old and tried Swedish friend "Yon Yonson" at the Emporium Opera House, Friday evening, Oct. 2. Ben Hendricks is advertised as the actor that will make millions laugh and in the charrcter of "Yon" hs is destined to make those same millions laugh again and also shed a few tears, as there are many pathetic touches in this big good natured lovable Swede. "Yon Yonson" is a comedy drama of the polite kind containing nothing in the least suggestive. Mr. Hendricks' singing specialties are original and will doubtless prove an especially enjoyable feature.

Teacher's Institute.

The forty-second annual Teachers' Institute which will be held in Emporium, Oct. 27-30th promises to be one of the most successful institutes ever held in the county. The day instructors are the strongest and most popular talent available. The evening entertainments which will be held in the Emporium Opera house, will be a treat to the people of Cameron county. Monday evening, Hon. Emerson Collins will deliver his lecture on Alexander Hamilton. Mr. Collins needs no introduction to our people of Cameron county. Tuesday evening, The Katerine Ridgeway Company will give a pleasing entertainment. Miss Ridgeway is without doubt the best known reader of the present generation. Wednesday evening, The Alton Packard Sketch Lectures. This lecture and entertainment is humorous and instructive. Thursday evening, The Lotus Glee Club. This will be the the most pleasing and most popular concert ever held in Emporium.

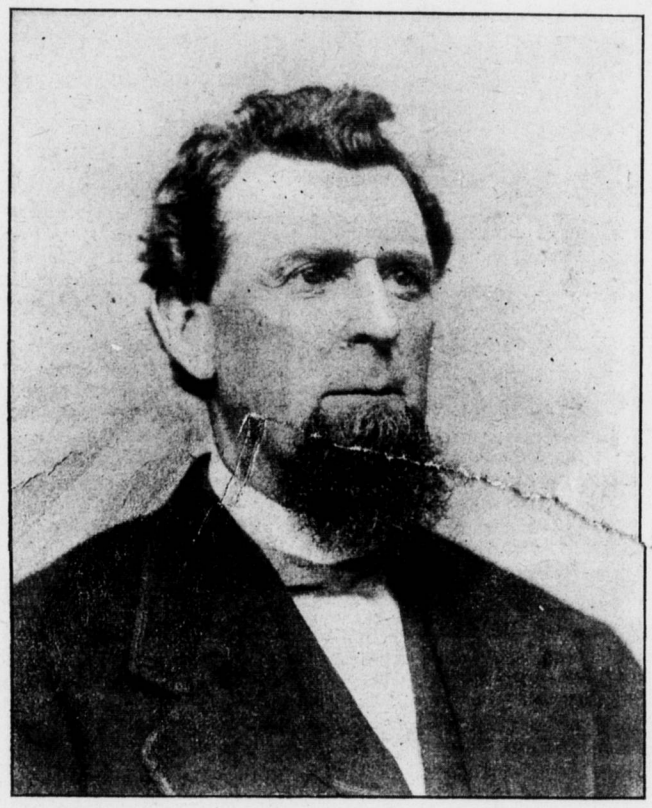
Banquet the Powder Men.

Messrs. Crum Bro's of Sinnamahoning, who are hustlers for the powder plant at that place, as well as great friends of the "powder boys"--in fact all who are acquainted with them—gave the "boys" a good lunch last Saturday evening. Of course the occasion was one of good-fellowship. Before the festivities closed a party of ladies, many of whom were wives of the guests, serenaded the party. The pleasing incident was hugely enjoyed by all hands and the ladies were invited to partake of ice cream and cake.

No Services.

There will not be services at Presbyterian Church next Sunday. The following Sunday services will be held.

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF CHARLES C. FAY.



CHARLES C. FAY.

Our citizens were shocked last evening to learn that our old and esteemed townsman, Mr. Chas. C. Fay, had suddenly passed away at his home, at this place, aged 83 years, Nov. 6th, 1908. Mr. Fay came to Emporium in 1859 and has resided here continuously until the time of his death, always respected by all who knew him. His wife died several years ago. Deceased leaves one daughter, Mrs. Thos. H. Norris. The funeral takes place Sunday afternoon, at 2:30. We hold our paper to make this brief announcement.

Congressman Barclay in Town.

Congressman Chas. F. Barclay stopped in Emporium Tuesday night, after a very satisfactory visit to several portions of his district. His reception in all sections was very cordial and his election is only a matter of majority—all pipe dreams of Mr. Walker, and a few guys, to the contrary, notwithstanding. His election need worry none of his friends, who are expected not to place or take any stock in the yarns told in some places for effect. Just keep at work and saw wood.

Mr. Barclay's acquaintance in Washington and his close attention to the wants of his constituents, Democrats as well as Republicans, will bring him very many new votes, and some more to follow. His second term will make him still more useful to the district as well as the Nation.

Frank G. Judd for Sheriff.

Mr. F. G. Judd, Republican nominee for Sheriff, is quietly soliciting the support of the voters and not making any noise about it. In fact the people know his excellent business abiliity and will elect him. Mr. Judd is a Cameron county product, being born in Emporium, April 18th 1862; is a son of the late J. M. Judd, who served as postmaster under President Cleveland, in 1885-88. Frank G. Judd and wife ably conducted the clerical part of the work for the elder Mr. Judd. Our nominee has served faithfully in every capacity the people have called him and if elected Sheriff the duties of the office will be creditably served. As an agent for fire insurance companies, in which capacity he has been engaged for many years he has met most of our citizens, who appreciate his eminent ability for the impostant position. While never an active partisan, Mr. Judd has been identified with the Republican party for twelve or fourteen years. If you do not know him ask any one. You will be satisfied.

Returned to Emporium.

Rev. F. B. Shriner of the Emporium and Truman charge of the Free Methodist Church was returned for another year to the same charge by the annual conference of said church held at Oil City, Pa., Sept. 23-27. The unanimous wish of the circuit was that Rev. Schriner should be returned. After a brief visit to their parents at Mercer and New Castle, Rev. and Mrs. Schriner will be home to take charge of their conference appointment. Services as usual Sabbath, Oct. 4th.

Colson—Tilton.

Miss Jennie Colson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Colson, of this place and Mr. Dave Tilton, an employee of the Emporium Powder Co., were qnietly married last Monday evening, at the court house, Prothonotary W. J. Leavitt performed the ceremony.

A Pleasant Drive.

A party of jolly young fellows, consisting of Jas. Ullmer, Dorr Spencer, Herkie Jones and William Schweikart enjoyed a very pleasant drive to the Schweikart farm on Sizer Run, last Sunday, where they were brisk partakers in a very elaborate dinner. A vote of thanks was given to the kind friends for the day's pleasure. On returning home the boys stopped at Sizerville and filled up with mineral water. The boys report a good time.

Rev. Johnston Leaves Emporium.

Rev. G. H. Johnston preached his last sermon in the Presbyterian church last Sunday evening. The Doctor left on Monday morning, to attend the meeting of the Northumberland Presbytery that is being held at Benton, Pa. After the meeting the Rev. Johnston will take charge of the church at Duncannon. Mrs. Johnston and daughter Ruth departed for their new home last Saturday.

Notice of Withdrawal.

To the Electors of Cameron County:—

I hereby give notice that I have withdrawn my name as an Independent candidate for Sheriff. Thanking all of my friends for their support, I remain,

Very respectfully,

ALBERT MURRAY,

Emporium, Pa., Sept. 29th, 1908.

A Lasting Success.

That always successful Swedish-American play "Yon Yonson" like Tennyson's babbling brook, seems destined to go on for ever. It has been played steadily for ten years, and the interest in it to-day is just as great as it was during the first year of its existence, when, on account of the newness of the Swedish dialect character to American play goers and the genuine merit of the play, it was so enthusiastically received. During the ten years thatis has been presented throughout the United States and Canada, and in many places it has been seen every season, always to the same large business. Now comes the announcement that "Yon" is to be continued next season, and will be given a more pretentious production than it has ever yet received. New scenery is being painted for every act, new properties and effects are being built, which when completed, will require a sixty-foot baggage car for its transportation. Ben Hendricks will of course play the title role, and his support will be thoroughly capable. At Emporium Opera House, Friday evening, October 2nd.

Fall Openings.

Fall openings of millinery are being conducted by the Misses Ludlum and Mrs. E. S. Coppersmith, respectively. The window displays are very neat and attractive at both places. The former on Wednesday and Thursday, the latter Thursday and Friday. Our hat is a peach.

THE WEATHER.
FRIDAY Fair.
SATURDAY Fair.
SUNDAY Fair.

ASSETS
First National Bank,
EMPORIUM, PA.
At the close of business Sept. 30, 1908,
$800,109.03

DEPOSITORS SECURITY.
In addition to its excellent facilities, this bank has the advantage of abundant

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Profits	103,032
Additional liability of its 46 stockholders	$100,000
	$303,032

A good board of directors, as follows: Hon. B. W. Green, W. L. Sykes, Hon. Josiah Howard, N. Seger, J. Pitt Felt, Joseph Kaye, John E. Smith, W. S. Walker and T. B. Lloyd, and strong body of 46 stockholders and with 24 years experience in banking convince us that conservative methods are always best—best for the bank and best for the people.

3% INTEREST PAID ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

DR. LEON REX FELT,
DENTIST.
Rockwell Block, Emporium, Pa.

DR. H. W. MITCHELL,
DENTIST,
(Successor to Dr. A. B. Mead.)
Office over A. F. Vogt's Shoe Store,
Emporium, Pa 12y

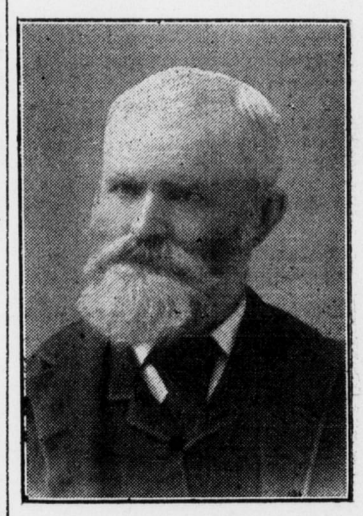
At Emporium Opera House,
FRIDAY, OCT. 2
TWO OLD FAVORITES
Ben Hendricks
AND
YON YONSON

NEW SONGS
The Lumber Yack
Yennie and Yennie
Ay Bane a Swell
What the Meaning Means
Strawberries (The Old favorite Yodel

New Company
New Laughs
New Features
New Scenery
"Yon New Yonson"

Prices: 75, 50, 35 and 25 Cents.

FARMER WYKOFF



Republican Nominee for Associate Judge.—He's a Winner.

Sixteenth Anniversary.

October 1st, (to-night) the Lady Maccabees, of this place, celebrate the Sixteenth Anniversary of their order. The entertainment will be held in the Court House and will consist of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and music by Fisk's Juvenile Band. Mrs. Elizabeth E. Brown, of Bradford, Past Great Commander will be present and address the meeting An organ will be given away. An admission 25 cents will be charged Mrs. B Mrs. Woodley, Miss Ida Seger, Edna Auchu, Miss Dora Nelson several others of our musicians play.

Against Borough.

Judge Hall yesterday deci Emporium paving question ag Borough. Will publish his next issue. We note that this course with regret.

For Light Housekeepi

Four good unfurnished roo use of bath and kitchen join present tenant. Apply at PRES

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN. Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year, over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Some scientist has found that there are 5,200 ways in which death may come. We wonder whether he has included being mistaken for deer by reckless hunters?

Efforts are made to encourage cattle raising in Scotland. Still, it is likely that a large proportion of the roast beef of "old England" will continue to come from the United States.

When the Dutch have captured Castro will they please hold him and notify the nations of the earth so that there may be pulled off a chaste and orderly international spanking match?

Fritzi Scheff is to become the wife of a literary man, and it is only reasonable to expect, therefore, that the stories sent out by her advance agent will in the future be properly edited.

Judge Thompson of the United States court has decided at Cincinnati that imitation whisky must be so labeled as to show just what it is. A simpler way would be just to label it poison.

It was from New York that Horace Greeley advised the young man to "Go West!" The advice now comes from 3,000 miles farther eastward, and is addressed by Israel Zangwill to an audience of Jews in London. He told his fellow religionists the other day that they ought to migrate to the western states of America, where there is room for them.

The most enduring memorial of Bishop Potter is the great, unfinished cathedral of St. John the Divine on Morningside Heights, which will have cost, it is estimated, over $20,000,000 when it is completed, well on in the present century. This was his own conception, and it was his influence alone that secured the financial backing which made its commencement possible.

Persons who wear orange-colored garments are supposed to be less susceptible to heat than those wearing other colors. To test the theory, the war department is having 5,000 suits of underwear colored orange for the use of soldiers in the Philippines. An orange hat lining is also being prepared, that the heads as well as bodies of the men may receive whatever benefit there may be in the color.

In a New York court a policeman arraigned a chauffeur who, the officer testified, was towing two "dead" automobiles and speeding at the rate of 20 miles an hour. "Three machines, each going 20 miles an hour?" said the magistrate. "I should figure that the prisoner was going 60 miles an hour. I'll hold him for trial." And nobody punished the magistrate for his unprovoked assault on physics and mathematics.

The millionaire automobilist who went crashing with a 120-horse power flyer through carriages in crowded streets at Long Branch the other day will have his license revoked, and warrants were procured for his arrest. The reckless speeder is as much the enemy of the moderate autoist as of the rest of the public, and all should combine against him. It might be even justice to strap some of the merciless scorchers to their own vehicles and set them going on a steam railroad track, where they would meet something of their size.

And now the directoire gown is to be accompanied by a bracelet worn just below the knee. The necessary number of rings for the fingers and bells for the toes will also be strictly in style.

We can see how perfected flying machines distributed all over the world, and so low in price as to be within reach of all, if not quite so low in flight, might cause the custom-house officials along the frontiers of the various countries to accumulate a ck of steely, premature gray hair.

opkeepers in Paris with various s of high life for sale at ruinrices will be pleased to learn ing Leopold has sold the Congo ate and has the money for it side pocket.

ichtenberg may be sincere ief that he can drown the esuvius, but has he calcuforce of the superheated t he would generate? As a riment he might try sweep the waves of the ocean wit

SEEING THEM ALREADY

News Item.—A Large Black Snake Was Seen at Fairview Crossing Bryan's Path.

NEED NO SYMPATHY

AMERICAN FARMERS ARE NOT "OPPRESSED."

Bryan's Efforts to Create Feeling of Discontent Among the Agricultural Classes Not Likely to Be Very Successful.

Mr. Bryan's address to the Nebraska farmers at the Lincoln fair assumed that the farmers are an oppressed people. Mr. Bryan was sympathetic, and pointed out some of the outrages committed upon the farmer by an insolent or inept national government.

What would the farmers think, he asked, if he were to tell them that for every dollar spent on the agricultural department $25 was spent on the army and navy, and then he counseled them:

"Read the amount spent on ships and figure, if you can, what portion of that gets to the farmer."

This is a typical example of Mr. Bryan's thoughtless method of agitation. It would be difficult to say, of course, just what portion of the national expenditures on the army and navy "gets to" the farmer or to the clerk or lawyer or physician or to any class or variety of American citizen; and it is monstrous, in making an address to an inland agricultural community remote from the ocean, to play to any hostility to the navy on the theory that the farmer does not owe or is not willing to give just as strong and patriotic support to the country's navy as any other class of citizens. It is an insult to assume that farmers are so narrow as to object to proper expenditures for a navy if they cannot be convinced that the profit to the farming class from the appropriation is direct, immediate and to be measured in money.

The farmer has not been abused by the Roosevelt administration nor by the McKinley or Cleveland or any other administration. If huge appropriations have not been made to farmers, they do not need them, and are certainly no more entitled to them than are the clerks, the school teachers, the business men and many other classes of workers. It is a thoroughly vicious notion to assume that the farmer or any other class of producers, is hostile to the government unless it may be shown that the government is always doing something for them. It is not the province of the government to be eternally supporting the people; it is rather the province of the people to support the government.

The farmers are not in immediate aid of largess. Their products have been extremely high for several years and farm values have risen sharply. When they need aid Mr. Bryan's notions are not calculated to help them. In 1896 he predicted doom for the farmer unless free silver triumphed, and asserted with the utmost confidence that the maintenance of the gold standard would drag down wheat. Silver and wheat must flourish together. The silver fallacy died and wheat thrived, and so did the farmer. If the credit of the country had been impaired and the currency had been debased the farmer's plight would be sad to contemplate, and the farmer is likely to receive just as much profit from Mr. Bryan's present grandiose and impracticable schemes as he would have received from the adoption of the free silver folly.

Chief Cause for Worry.

Col. Bryan laments the "discrimination that has been going on against the farmer" in electing so few tillers of the soil to congress and the senate. What troubles him chiefly, however, is the discrimination which the whole American nation exercises against a certain farmer of Lincoln, Neb., in declining to elect him to the White House.

BRYAN ON CLEVELAND.

Wrote Eulogy of Ex-President Without Intending to Do So.

Mr. William J. Bryan describes in an article in Collier's some of the qualifications of the model president. He says he should have "moral courage." He should be able "to detect the sophistries" that are always employed by "special interests" seeking "unfair advantage." He should look on himself as "committed by his platform to certain principles, and those principles are binding."

Mr. Bryan could have given life and emphasis to his observations by mentioning a president—a Democratic one at that—who possessed these presidential qualifications in ample measure. Few occupants of the White House have equaled Grover Cleveland in moral courage. He was an intense party man. He gloried in his party's triumphs and mourned in its defeats. But he had the moral courage to stand up against his party when it went mad over free silver. He knew that he would be excommunicated, that most Democrats would vilify and curse him, and that his course would contribute to the defeat of his party. Yet he never faltered. Mr. Bryan never has favored the public with any manifestation of a moral courage approaching that.

Cleveland was able "to detect the sophistries" of the silver mine owners and dishonest debtors who hankered after 50-cent dollars. He was not to be moved by the appeals of "special interests" for free-silver legislation.

Certainly Mr. Bryan did not intend that his disquisition on the qualifications of a president should be read as a eulogy of Grover Cleveland, whom he greatly hated. Cleveland did much to prevent his election. But the intelligent reader will think of Cleveland rather than of Bryan when he reads the article.

BRYAN FORGETS SOMETHING.

Repudiates Himself When He Attacks Republican Expenditures.

Our platform also calls attention to the fact that 99,000 new offices have been created, at an expense of $70,000,000 a year, as against an increase of 10,000 new offices, with salaries amounting to $6,000,000, in the Cleveland and McKinley administrations.—William J. Bryan, at St. Paul.

Granted; what then? How did the increase come about? What started it? Whither is it tending? And why?

The answers are plain on the face of things. Government inspection, government regulation, and government control have been expanded and extended as never before—that is the why and where and how.

Some of this expansion and extension has been for good; some of it for evil; but whether for good or for evil it has been the part of the Roosevelt policies which Mr. Bryan himself has applauded most heartily while it has been in progress—which he has even gone so far as to accuse the president of borrowing from the Bryanite Democracy.

It increases a civil list enormously, it piles up appropriations immensely, to control and regulate and inspect and supervise 90,000,000 of people, and Mr. Bryan must have realized this fact when he proclaimed the expediency of it all.

Why then complain of the consequences now, especially when in the same breath he advocates a further extension and expansion and expense by establishing the vast additional machinery of United States postal savings banks throughout the country?

We can't have our cake and eat it! We can't transfer the individual burdens of private life to the United States government and then avoid giving the government the money necessary to carry the load.

Mr. Bryan has taken the wrong line of attack. He is simply repudiating himself when he advances such arguments. He must have forgotten something.

ANSWER TO BRYAN FROM PRESIDENT

TAKES UP PRAIRIE STATE OIL AND GAS CASE.

HE SCORES GOV. HASKELL

Declares Him Unfit for Association with Patriotic and Moral Men —Hot Reply from the Oklahoman.

Washington. — President Roosevelt Wednesday night, following upon a prolonged conference with members of the cabinet at the White House, prepared and gave out his reply to William J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate, relative to W. R. Hearst's charges that Gov. Haskell, treasurer of the Democratic campaign committee, had represented Standard Oil interests both in Ohio and Oklahoma.

Mr. Bryan had demanded proof of the charges, promising that in the event of their substantiation Gov. Haskell would be eliminated from the campaign.

Dismissing the Ohio case, which involved an allegation of attempted bribery, with the explanation that he had made no direct charge against Gov. Haskell as regards that particular instance, President Roosevelt takes up the matter of the Prairie State Oil & Gas Company, and argues that Gov. Haskell's action in stopping legal proceedings begun by the attorney general of Oklahoma demonstrates conclusively that he was controlled by the great corporation to which the Oklahoma company was subsidiary.

Declares Haskell Unworthy.

After contrasting Mr. Bryan's defense of Gov. Haskell with Judge Taft's repudiation of Foraker in connection with the Hearst charges against the Ohio senator, the president proceeds to declare that Gov. Haskell's "utter unfitness for association with any man anxious to appeal to the American people on a moral issue, has been abundantly shown by other acts of his as governor of Oklahoma."

Haskell Makes Reply.

Guthrie, Okla. — Gov. C. N. Haskell Wednesday night issued a statement in reply to President Roosevelt's letter to William J. Bryan, dealing with four specific charges against Mr. Haskell, namely, that he is subservient to Standard Oil, that he vetoed a child labor bill; that he dealt extensively in Creek Indian lands, and that he had allowed politics to dominate him in the removal of members of the faculty of the state university and the appointment of others to succeed them.

Gov. Haskell took up the four charges as dwelt upon by President Roosevelt in turn, dealing with each in a characteristic manner.

The Prairie Oil & Gas Company charges Gov. Haskell declared to be a "joke on Roosevelt's stupidity," asserting that he had done nothing which would confer upon the Standard Oil subsidiary company more authority than it already possessed under a franchise granted it by Secretary Hitchcock.

Declares He Acted Properly.

Continuing, Gov. Haskell says:

"President Roosevelt comes to Oklahoma and finds a substitute for his Ohio failure. Does he, in the case of the state against the Prairie Oil & Gas Company which he complains I compelled to be dismissed?

"Yes, I did have it dismissed. We all know that the Prairie company is a Standard Oil offspring, and don't forget the president claims to have known this also, and I charge that the political allies, Hearst and Roosevelt, both knew that I acted properly.

"First, the Prairie Oil Company got its franchise in the state not from me, but from Roosevelt's secretary of the interior, long before statehood began, and had its main line built and operating, and congress in our statehood bill was careful to declare that our new state when organized must respect all such vested rights and existing franchises. That was all I did, and the federal courts stood ready to call me down if I violated the Roosevelt territorial franchises. . . .

Sarcasm and Abuse.

"The president comes to the local affairs of our state and assails me for vetoing a child labor bill. True, I did so, simply because the bill went too far and included things not desired by our people. Union labor representatives approved my veto. I hope the president will survive this veto of a local bill and permit us to run our local affairs.

"The president complains that we removed certain professors from our state university, our three state normal schools and preparatory school in violation of civil service rules. That is, the president in his usual impetuosity and reckless disregard of others, misstates the facts. Less than one-fifth of the faculties are changed. All changes were for good cause.

His Indian Land Suits.

"The president complains that there are several suits pending against me to reclaim Creek Indian land. The president should have gone farther and said that I was not a dealer in Indian land and only came in as a subsequent purchaser and only incidentally a party without personal interest at all, and especially he should have said that it is quite apparent that those who are being sued in those land cases appear to be and apparently are the victims of political chicanery which the president can better explain than I.

TWENTY DIE IN TRAIN WRECK

PASSENGER TRAIN RAN INTO A FREIGHT, TELESCOPING CARS.

One of the Worst Accidents in the History of Railroading in the West.

Livingston, Mont.—Plowing through a snow storm eastward bound, a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy passenger train running over the Northern Pacific railroad on Friday crashed head-on into a freight train at Young's Point, where the trains were to pass, and in the demolition that resulted a score of lives were crushed out and 20 persons were injured, several probably fatally. The freight flagman failed to signal the passenger in time to prevent the collision, because of the blinding snow.

The express car telescoped with the smoking car and most of the fatalities and injuries were of persons in the latter car. The express car was raised over the platform of the smoking car, and the superstructure swept the seats away. Not a passenger in the smoking car escaped death or injury. Passengers in other cars escaped with cuts and bruises.

Fireman Ora Babcock jumped and was killed, striking on his head. Milo Halloway, a brakeman, was killed. The smoking car's debris was hopelessly mixed with heads, bodies, legs and arms, presenting a horrible sight. In one place seven bodies were so tightly wedged together that they were separated only with great difficulty. It was impossible to succor the injured without trampling on the dead.

FORAKER ATTACKS TAFT.

Accuses Him of Associating with Standard Oil Magnates and Also Assails Roosevelt.

Cincinnati, O. — Senator Foraker gave out a statement Friday night replying to the recent charges made by William R. Hearst and President Roosevelt. In addition he bitterly assails Hearst, Taft and the president, charging Taft with consorting with Standard Oil magnates himself and declaring that President Roosevelt's actions indicate a guilty conscience. In the opening paragraph Mr. Foraker declares that the president showed bias in accepting as true all the charges.

He denies that he acted improperly in accepting employment from the Standard Oil Co., says that there was no secret about it and produces letters to prove that after the government began its attack upon the Standard Oil Co. he declined to accept a retainer from it. He charges that Mr. Hearst had other letters in addition to those which he gave out, and that these other letters if made public at the same time would have showed how harmless was his connection with the Standard people.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Volume of Retail Business Increases and Factories Extend Operations.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

While the temperature has been too high for best results in fall retail trade, the volume is steadily increasing, and manufacturing plants have extended operations still further. There remains the drawback of low water that retards some mill work and river transportation, while valuable timber has been destroyed by forest fires. Most jobbing houses report a tendency to prepare for the future on a larger scale, and woolen mills have less idle machinery; but shoe shops find difficulty in securing the higher prices made necessary by a firm leather market.

Several orders of importance have been placed this week for finished steel and the usual supply of small contracts appeared, but the waiting attitude is still conspicuous among the large buyers, especially the railways.

HASKELL RESIGNS.

Treasurer of Democratic National Committee Quits His Job.

Chicago, Ill. — Gov. Charles N. Haskell on Friday night resigned as treasurer of the Democratic committee. His resignation was announced by himself three hours after his arrival in Chicago from Guthrie, Okla., and after he had conferred with officers at the Democratic national headquarters. In giving out his decision Mr. Haskell declared he did not desire to be responsible for any embarrassment which might result to the Democratic party by retaining the office of treasurer.

That his resignation is the direct result of the charges made against him by W. R. Hearst and President Roosevelt Mr. Haskell also admitted. At the same time he did not by his resignation intend to admit that any of the charges were true.

Five Stock Brokers are Arrested.

New York City. — Five members of the firm of A. O. Brown & Co., stock brokers, which failed recently, were arrested Friday on charges of grand larceny preferred by a former client of the firm. The men arrested each gave bail in $2,000 and were released.

Jersey's Governor Is Lucky.

Trenton, N. J. — Gov. Fort has been left $250,000 by the will of Mrs. Abby Reasoner, which was probated here Friday.

SAYS VAN CLEAVE TRIED TO BRIBE

GOMPERS, LEADER OF LABOR FEDERATION, MAKES STARTLING STATEMENT.

INDIRECTLY ATTACKS TAFT.

Gompers Tells of Being Followed by Detectives and Spies Employed by the Manufacturers' Association.

Washington, D. C.—In a room in the building occupied by the American Federation of Labor in this city Samuel Gompers, president of the federation on Thursday introduced the name of ex-Secretary Taft and made serious charges against W. J. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The charges were made as a part of Mr. Gompers' testimony in connection with the proceedings against himself, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the federation on the charge of contempt in violation of the injunction decree of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, directing them not to publish the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis as "unfair." Mr. Gompers was at the time under cross-examination by his attorney, Jackson H. Ralston.

In the case of Mr. Taft, Mr. Gompers in effect charged that he had supplied the sentiment behind the injunction decree, while the direct charge was made that Mr. Van Cleave had had Mr. Gompers and other federation officials shadowed by detectives and had undertaken to have Gompers bribed to desert the cause of organized labor and join its enemies. Mr. Ralston's efforts were directed towards showing a conspiracy by the manufacturers to destroy trade unionism.

Gompers said:

"Men have been suborned to spy on their fellow laborers in shops, factories and mines; to report the proceedings of union meetings; to spy on the personal conduct of workmen after working hours, and to follow from place to place labor leaders visiting other cities than their homes. Money has also been used to bribe representative labor men to cease their connection with labor organizations."

St. Louis, Sept. 25.—J. W. Van Cleave is not in the city, but when the dispatches telling of the testimony of Samuel Gompers in the contempt proceedings against him at Washington were taken to Mr. Van Cleave's office, an unequivocal denial of the charges contained therein was made by F. C. Schwedtman, who is secretary to Mr. Van Cleave.

HEARST BRINGS NEW CHARGES

Adds a Chapter to Story of Standard Oil's Control of Congressmen—Independence League Names State Ticket.

New York City. — William R. Hearst, addressing on Thursday night the state convention of the Independence league party, as the New York state branch of the national Independence party is officially known, renewed his attack upon members of the Republican and Democratic parties, and produced another batch of letters which he said were written by, or to John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Co.

One of the letters was addressed to ex-United States Senator John L. McLaurin of South Carolina, and there was also a letter from ex-Senator McLaurin to Mr. Archbold in which the writer declared he could "beat Tillman if properly and generously supported."

Mr. Hearst read a letter from Representative Joseph S. Sibley to Mr. Archbold and a letter from Archbold to a "rep. senator," whose name did not appear.

Renewing his assault upon Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma, Mr. Hearst declared that not only was he a "Standard Oil tool and promoter of crooked railways, but was one of the organizers of the steel trust." He quoted from what he said was a court record of a suit brought by John P. Bailey, Mr. Haskell's law partner in Ohio, against the Illinois Steel Co. and Federal Steel Co. for services rendered by Mr. Haskell as attorney "and organizer."

Clarence J. Shearn, personal counsel to William R. Hearst, who has taken a prominent part in the Independence league movement since its organization, was nominated by the convention for governor. All of the offices on the ticket were filled by candidates chosen by "a committee on candidates," the slate being unanimously ratified by the convention.

Wu Is Going to Lose His Job.

Peking, China. — Tang Shao Yi left here Thursday on his much heralded trip around the world. He is accompanied by Chung Men Yew, who is to succeed Wu Ting Fang as Chinese minister at Washington.

Will Sue Delinquent Corporations.

New York City.—In a letter to Corporation Counsel Pendleton, Comptroller Metz announces his intention to proceed against all corporation debtors to the city for non-payment of special franchise taxes.

"Hello, Bo, Smoke?"

Aldermen of Every Type in the City Council.

By ERNEST McGAFFEY

Expert Tells of Wide Range in Ability, Character, Mannerisms, etc., of the Men Who Represent the People Locally—How Prestige Is Gained by Being a "Pal."

MY duties as a member of the Board of Local Improvements, and, afterwards, as mayor's secretary, brought me daily in contact with various members of the city council. This body had for some years previous to my sudden elevation to office enjoyed the reputation of being "out for the stuff." Not that there were no honest men in the council—far from it—but there was a clique of men in it who managed, one way and another, to "put over" ordinances which carried with them the strong suspicion of being "crooked." By cajolery, by party leanings, by straight-out bribery, by trickery and by many other methods there had been "smooth work" done, without a doubt. But that day had passed. In my official existence the council had an honest majority. Of course when I say honest, I do not mean to accuse each individual alderman of being honest. But one thing can be said for every individual of them, they were as honest as their constituents. They suited their wards, and if an alderman would not hesitate to "take his bit" whenever he got a chance, you may rest assured that his "constits" were of the same caliber.

It was intensely interesting to watch the different methods they employed to gain a favor if they wanted one; and they usually did. Sometimes it was the hail-fellow-well-met salutation of "Hello, Bo," or "How are you, pal?" from the free and easy kind, or the pouter-pigeon assumption of importance of others as they stated their wishes. Occasionally a cigar was handed out, but when they found I did not smoke, this avenue of approach was abandoned.

There was a leaven in the council of aldermen of genuine ability, lawyers, business men, politicians, who really made up the backbone of the body. They were usually the heads of the most important committees, and were not only good talkers, but men of affairs, executive ability, thinkers and workers. But these men could be numbered within a score of the 70 members.

It spoke well for the frankness of the predatory class among the aldermen that they thoroughly respected ability, steadfastness and honesty. You could hear one alderman who was supposed to be "no better than he should be," break out into praise of some other alderman whose reputation was flawless. I remember my amusement on one of these occasions. One of the aldermen, giving vent to his feelings about honesty, remarked: "Yes, sir, I like an honest man. Give me an honest man. Give me one that will stay honest. I don't mean merely money honesty, but outside and inside honesty." Then he added rather irrelevantly: "There's so and so, (referring to a certain well-known and justly honored alderman) he's the only honest man in the council."

Very ignorant and generally newly-elected members of the council had an idea that everything was "graft" and that a five-cent cigar was the open sesame of the city hall, and that the mayor's secretary was a personage of secretly great power—which he was not, in my time. So they might be expected any time to drag in a wild-eyed looking "constit," ask for me, shove a cheap black cigar into my hand, introduce the "constit" as a most particular friend, and then ask to have a city ordinance violated, or a state law abrogated, or the constitution of the United States set aside for the benefit of the said "constit." As for the mayor, these fellows did not believe there was anything on earth he could not do if he wanted to.

In the council you could hear more varieties of oratory than Demosthenes ever dreamed of. Some of the aldermen were "wind-jammers," making a bellowing, frothing harangue, such as they were in the habit of making in their campaigns, but outside of their admirers in the gallery, they never amounted to anything. This body of 70 men, mind you, was shrewd as the very devil. They knew "hot air," when they heard it, and the "bunk," the "con," the specious argument, was something they detected instantly. Even the most ordinary among them had been educated in the school of men, and while they might be induced now and then to sell a gold brick, it was against their principles to buy one.

Of wit, there was enough and to spare. Sometimes a coarse kind, sometimes biting and keen. Two or three of the aldermen were pleasant to listen to, for they always prepared themselves for their efforts and were very clear and terse in their statements. One of them in particular was very happy in his way of stating a proposition. He never wasted a word, and when he was through the council understood the situation exactly. Others floundered painfully about, knowing what they wanted, but word-bound as to vocabulary and slow in thinking on their feet. Some of them were thorough parliamentarians, and would remorselessly tangle up an opponent to gain an advantage. The helpless look of a new alderman when his motion, or order, or request was side-tracked by means of parliamentary rules, when he was just going to make or had just finished an impassioned speech about it, was something instructive; and unique.

There was always the ordeal of "learning the ropes," for every incoming alderman who had not served before in the council. This meant finding out about the regular order of business, learning how to draw and present orders and ordinances, and in general to get acquainted with the council's method of carrying on its business. It usually took an alderman about a year to get himself familiar with these things, so that his first two-year term meant actually one year which would be of any public value.

On any night when there was to be a hot contest over any particular ordinance the galleries would be crowded, and police stationed there to prevent disorder. The respective champions of the different sides would be aloft, and they would cheer wildly at the speeches made for their various sides. Sometimes it was necessary to clear the galleries on account of the uproar, but usually a ferocious hammering of the mayor's gavel, and a threat to clear, was enough to hold the galleries in tolerable check. There were old-timers who always came to the council gallery, just as people attend the theaters, for the excitement, and to hear the speeches. These old-timers were usually on the alert for a reformer, especially if he had the gift of biting sarcasm, and fluent and sonorous oratory. When this was the case the clans would gather and cheer their champion on.

Under the mayor's raised platform the reading clerk and the city clerk and his assistants sat, and below them the newspaper men were ranged in a half moon at the writing desks. The pages came and went with messages and papers, and the sergeant-at-arms, who had nothing at all in the world to do but "chew tobacco and draw a hundred dollars a month" salary, lounged easily around the outskirts. To the right, and raised from the council floor, was a set of reserved seats placed there for visitors, particularly ladies. There was usually something on hand that interested them, the piece de resistance in my time being a cigarette ordinance, which came and went and was mauled over and sent to committees and generally hopscotched and battledored and shuttle-cocked from one year to another. But its lady champions were always on hand, alert and determined, and apparently undiscouraged and indiscourageable.

There was such a thing as aldermanic "courtesy," both in the way the aldermen addressed one another, and in extending privileges to each other during the sessions of the council. They never thought of disgracing the council chamber as the senate and the house of representatives has occasionally disgraced itself. Personal encounters were unknown, and I never even heard the word "liar" exchanged, as I have in the courtrooms and elsewhere. There was plenty of dignity in this respect, although the irrepressibility of the "kidders" was always in evidence. The "kidders" were those aldermen who had made a reputation in that line in their various wards, and who rarely lost an opportunity to raise a laugh at the expense of an opponent. And as ridicule is so potent as a weapon, the "kidders" often won by a joke what a solid argument would never have gained.

All aldermen who have an eye to re-election, and most of them have, are as tenacious as snapping-turtles for the improvement and benefit of their respective wards. To "be good

Galleries Would Be Crowded.

to your ward" was to be good to yourself. A few electric lights here and there, an improvement in the way of paved streets where your "constits" wanted it, or a paving proposition knocked out if they did not want it (no matter if it was needed badly) was just so much strength for the alderman in the next campaign. Then there was the ward "appropriation" to be fought for in the council. The bigger the appropriation the more money to spend for hiring men and getting in improvements. So an alderman who could get a large appropriation for his ward was a hero with "medals to distribute."

Round about the council chamber were always lobbyists and spectators who were interested in the passage of some order or ordinance, and ex-aldermen and city officials more or less interested in the proceedings. Sometimes a visitor from some neighboring city occupied a seat alongside the mayor, and watched the proceedings.

To rule successfully such a body of men required executive ability of a high order, and judicial fairness. The slightest symptom of "playing favorites" would get a mayor into hot water instantly. The aldermen wanted a man in the chair who knew his business and who would give a fair hearing to any question which arose. During my time the council was "with" the mayor. That is, they entirely respected and trusted him, although of course they did not all like him. But they never openly or secretly accused him of any favoritism, and they had confidence in his judgment and opinions.

It was common knowledge, that at the conclusion of four successive terms, no appeal had been made from any one of his rulings to the body of

Some of the Aldermen Were "Wind-Jammers."

the council. And never during these terms had any veto of his been nullified by being afterward voted down. It was a remarkable record. It was a record that justified the council in giving him a grand farewell banquet by the entire body, and showing that party preference had no weight in determining questions of individual excellence.

Aldermen quite frequently voted against one another even when from the same ward. As there were two from each ward, and often one Democrat and one Republican, there was sometimes shrewd rivalry as to which should most nearly suit the constituency. A new alderman was elected every year and one alderman "held over," the terms being for two years, and elections for the "incomer" being held each spring.

Whenever a very important ordinance came up, it was a battle royal. The measure had always been first offered and then referred to committee, and then discussed and threshed out in the newspapers. Mass meetings in the various wards had been held, and a good many of the aldermen had been publicly and privately "feeling" out their "constits." Committee meetings sometimes were held in public, and even witnesses and experts examined as to the whys and wherefores of the proposed measure.

Of course the champions of both the measure itself and the opposite side had been busy log-rolling, persuading, threatening, writing letters, denouncing, praising, and otherwise making things lively, and aldermen by singles and doubles and in groups had been discussing the ordinance with the mayor and various heads of departments.

When the night came to take up such an important measure there was a sort of invisible feeling of warfare in the air. The "gallery gods" hung far over the railing and front seats were at a premium. All the reserved seats were occupied, and even the empty space behind was jammed with spectators. The doorkeeper was on the alert to keep out the mob that surged to get in after the gallery was filled. The officers in the gallery had been increased in number and admonished as to keeping order. Special newspaper representation was present and photographers fully bent on taking all sorts of ghastly "snap-shots" were on hand.

And when the proceedings commenced, after the perfunctory roll-call and waiving of the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, there was "something doing" from start to finish. It was then, at times, that the men grew bitter. Crimination and recrimination were bandied back and forth, and real ginger was injected into the speeches, charges and countercharges. Yet even then some witty retort would occasionally clear the atmosphere.

"Don't ever ask me for any more money to help out the party," said one indignant young alderman of paternally-descended wealth, "if that is your vote," pointing his finger scornfully at a certain alderman who had accumulated large gobs of filthy lucre by means of the contracting route.

The retort came as quick as lightning: "Oh, I guess I've got as much money as you have, and I didn't inherit it, either."

It was a solar plexis, and the discomfited and youthful alderman sank back in his seat amid the howls of the gallery. ERNEST M'GAFFEY.

(Copyright, 1908, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Washington Whisperings

Interesting Bits of News Gathered at the National Capital.

Capital Hostesses Fear the Election

WASHINGTON.—What will become of Mr. Roosevelt's "nice young men" if Mr. Bryan is elected? This problem is really giving serious concern to the pleasant, and notably the dinner-giving aliens sojourning temporarily "in our midst." It seems an odd sort of thing to worry about, but Washington is an odd sort of place, unlike other cities in many of its aspects, and its residents, both permanent and flitting, have anxieties and responsibilities unknown to urban dwellers where the social population is less transient and changing than it is here.

Hostesses aver that a shortage exists in Washington of presentable young men who can be called upon at short notice to fill vacancies at a dinner table. In the face of an eager demand, Mr. Roosevelt has done much toward creating an available and visible supply.

Diplomatic and official society has taken most kindly to Mr. Roosevelt's importations. They are commonly spoken of as the president's "nice young men." The possibility of their departure for other fields of activity outside of Washington, and becoming actual, though obscure, workers in the vineyard, is viewed with alarm.

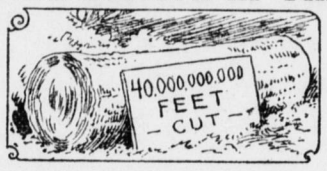
Toward the end of the winter apprehension was expressed at many dinner tables lest Mr. Bryan came to Washington, bringing with him in subordinate capacities youths from the corn and hog-raising states who might be addicted to the prudent usage of mashing their peas.

Over the imminence of this dire possibility there has been a sad shaking of heads. Active and persistent dinner-givers in the diplomatic, cabinet and senatorial "sets," as well as among the merely rich people, who in increasing numbers are making Washington a place of resort in the winter months, have found Mr. Roosevelt's "nice young men" almost a necessity in making their social plans for entertainment and amusement.

In any event, it is realized that the tennis cabinet, as such, is doomed. It will dissolve into its constituent elements and fade away from the scene of Washington activities, social, political and sporting, after March 4 next.

Whether Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan is elected, the tennis court in the rear of the executive offices seems certain to become once more a flower bed for the display of geometrical figures of early blooming crocuses or a playground for children.

New Record in Timber Cut Established



FIGURES of the lumber cut in 1907, compiled by the bureau of census and the forest service, showed the largest total ever reported in the United States, exceeding by over seven per cent. the cut reported for 1906, until then the record year. This does not necessarily show a larger actual cut than in 1906, for the returns obtained last year were more complete than ever before. The figures disclose some interesting facts.

In 1907 28,850 mills made returns, and their production was over forty billion feet of lumber. This is believed to include 95 per cent. of the actual cut. In 1906 22,398 mills reported about thirty-seven and one-half billion feet. Since, according to these figures, nearly 29 per cent. more mills reported last year than the year before, while the increase in production was a little over seven per cent., it might be thought that the amount actually manufactured must have been greater in the earlier year. This, however, would be a too hasty inference, for it is almost wholly among mills of small individual output that the gain in the number of establishments reporting has been made.

Before the year closed the general business depression was severely felt in the lumber industry. It was not, however, the most important cause of a falling off in the production of the year where a falling off occurred. For decline in production took place only in certain regions. The south is the region of greatest activity in lumber production, and yellow pine the most important wood, forming 33 per cent. of the entire cut of the country. The cut of yellow pine reported shows an increase of 13 per cent. over that of 1906. In the early part of the year many of the southern mills cut so heavily that, in spite of the curtailed output which followed the business disturbance later, the total was greater than ever before. But in both the lake states and the northwest a smaller cut was reported than for 1906, though the number of mills reporting increased.

Diplomatic Row Is Recalled by Death

THE recent death in London of Lionel Sackville Sackville-West, second Baron Sackville, recalls the diplomatic row which resulted in his dismissal as minister to this country.

Lord Sackville was born in 1827. He was British minister to the United States from 1881 to 1888, being dismissed by President Cleveland in October of the latter year.

Lord Sackville's dismissal by Cleveland practically ended his diplomatic career, for since 1888 he was never intrusted with any important diplomatic mission. He lived quietly the life of a country gentleman and seldom appeared in London society. He always retained a grudge against America and Americans, and it was his custom to avoid any meetings with travelers from this side.

A few years ago Lord Sackville created a sensation by publishing a pamphlet, for private circulation among his friends, in which he vindicated his diplomatic work in the United States. The newspapers obtained a copy of this publication. In it Lord Sackville explained with much picturesque detail that the trap into which he fell in this city was a Fenian conspiracy; that the Fenian organization harassed him during his residence in America, kept spies after him and plotted to assassinate him. Few of the diplomat's friends took this story seriously. Most of them regarded it as the imaginings of a disappointed old man who was brooding upon what he considered his wrongs.

The minister was given his passports by the president after his recall had been requested by the American government, which request was not acted upon by the British government. The occasion of the diplomat's disgrace was that he had been trapped into writing a letter, written as he supposed to an Englishman, favoring the re-election of Cleveland. This letter was used against the president.

Congress May Take Up Hazing Cases

ARMY officers and at least one prominent civilian official of the war department expect the disposition of the cadet hazing cases to result in the creation of a jolly row in congress next winter. They base their belief upon the fact that the six cadets suspended for a year were never found guilty of anything other than hazing, for which the only penalty is expulsion.

The query has been going around among officers who think the six should have been dismissed as to what answer Secretary Wright will make when congress asks by what authority those cadets were suspended. Such an inquiry is firmly expected.

Assistant Secretary Oliver, it is well known at the war department, does not agree with his superior as to the wisdom of the action taken by him. Gen. Oliver took great pleasure in announcing that the president had closed the case by approving the finding of guilty and directing their dismissal. He left Washington, thinking that the case had been closed and that the order dismissing the cadets would be issued as a mere matter of routine. He did all he considered necessary to bring about such an ending. When the papers came to him he forwarded them to the president. When they came back indorsed with the president's approval, Gen. Oliver announced the fact. So did Secretary Loeb. Both were invited to join the Ananias club. Secretary Wright escaped by saying that when he spoke of the finding as having been approved he spoke without having personal knowledge simply assuming the reports given out by Acting Secretary Oliver and Secretary Loeb to have been accurate.

The understanding here is that Congressmen from the districts in which the cadets live will introduce bills authorizing the president to restore the dismissed cadets to the academy and take the order of suspension from the six who were found guilty of one thing and punished for something not specified in an accurate manner.

AVOID RISK IN BUYING PAINT.

You take a good deal of risk if you buy white lead without having absolute assurance as to its purity and quality. You know white lead is often adulterated, often misrepresented. But there's no need at all to take any chances. The "Dutch Boy Painter" trade mark of the National Lead Company, the largest makers of genuine white lead, on a package of White Lead, is a positive guarantee of purity and quality. It's as dependable as the Dollar Sign. If you'll write the National Lead Company, Woodbridge Bldg., New York City, they will send you a simple and certain outfit for testing white lead, and a valuable book on paint, free.

Close Quarters.

The following extract from a letter of thanks is cherished by its recipient:

"The beautiful clock you sent us came in perfect condition, and is now in the parlor on top of the bookshelves, where we hope to see you soon, and your husband, also, if he can make it convenient."

Much Safer Size.

Mistress—Are you not rather small for a nurse?

Nurse—No, indeed, madam! The children don't fall so far when I drop them!—Stray Stories.

HELPFUL ADVICE

You won't tell your family doctor the whole story about your private illness—you are too modest. You need not be afraid to tell Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., the things you could not explain to the doctor. Your letter will be held in the strictest confidence. From her vast correspondence with sick women during the past thirty years she may have gained the very knowledge that will help your case. Such letters as the following, from grateful women, establish beyond a doubt the power of

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

to conquer all female diseases.

Mrs. Norman R. Barndt, of Allentown, Pa., writes:

"Ever since I was sixteen years of age I had suffered from an organic derangement and female weakness; in consequence I had dreadful headaches and was extremely nervous. My physician said I must go through an operation to get well. A friend told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I took it and wrote you for advice, following your directions carefully, and thanks to you I am today a well woman, and I am telling all my friends of my experience."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOES $3.50

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, fit better, and wear longer than any other make.

Shoes at All Prices, for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses & Children

W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $5.00 Gilt Edge Shoes cannot be equalled at any price. W. L. Douglas $2.50 and $3.00 shoes are the best in the world

Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively. Take No Substitute. W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Sold everywhere. Shoes mailed from factory to any part of the world. Catalogue free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 157 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

OUT OF DOOR WORKERS

Men who cannot stop for a rainy day,- will find the greatest comfort and freedom of bodily movement in

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING

SLICKERS $3.00 SUITS $3.00

Every garment bearing the sign of the fish guaranteed waterproof

Catalog free

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED TORONTO CAN.
508

ESTABLISHED, 1866.

Cameron County Press

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Publisher.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Entered at the Postoffice at Emporium as second class matter.

The Best Advertising Medium in Northern Pennsylvania.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ordinary Advertisements are calculated by the inch in length of column.

Ordinary advertisements, to take the run of the paper and change four times a year, will be inserted at the rates stated in the following table:

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	5 in.	10 in.	20 in.
1 Week...	$ 1 00	$ 2 00	$ 3 00	3 50	8 00	12 00
2 Weeks..	1 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	11 00	16 00
3 Weeks..	2 00	3 50	5 00	7 00	13 00	18 00
4 Weeks..	2 50	4 00	6 00	8 00	15 00	20 00
2 Months.	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	28 00
3 Months.	5 00	8 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
6 Months.	8 00	12 00	18 00	22 00	35 00	60 00
1 Year...	12 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Table or figure work will be charged double rates.

Legal advertisements per line ten cents each week, nonpareil type.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of names of Candidates for office, $5.00 each. Announcement of candidates for borough or township offices, $1.00 each. Announcements of candidates for delegates to the state Convention $5.00 each; delegates, alternates or conferees to a local convention or conference, $1.00 each.

POLITICAL NOTICES, 20 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than $1.00.

LOCAL NOTICES in the local columns will be inserted for ten cents per line the first week and five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive week without change.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free, but all obituary notices and resolutions will be charged five cents a line and obituary verses five cents a line.

Business Cards, five lines or less, $5.00 per year All exceeding five lines, $1.00 per line.

CARDS OF THANKS, positively $1.00 for ten lines, or less; over ten lines, ten cents for each additional line.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on the address label of each subscriber's paper shows the time to which the subscription is paid; and all subscribers in arrears are requested to pay up as soon as possible.

On receipt of payments on subscription at this office, a receipt will be promptly returned, and the date on the address label will be corrected first of month.

In all communications relating to subscription our correspondents are requested to state the Postoffice to which the paper is now sent, or is to be sent, and to be careful to write all proper names plainly.

In directing a change of address, always give the old address, as well as the new one to which you want the paper afterwards sent.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT,
of Ohio.
For Vice President,
JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN,
of New York.
For Judge of Superior Court,
W. D. PORTER, of Allegany County.
For Congressman,
CHARLES F. BARCLAY,
of Sinnamahoning, Pa.
For Assembly,
JOSIAH HOWARD,
of Emporium.
For Associate Judge,
JOHN A. WYKOFF,
of Grove.
For Sheriff,
FRANK G. JUDD,
of Emporium.
For County Commissioners,
S. P. KREIDER,
of Driftwood.
J. W. LEWIS,
of Shippen.
For County Auditors,
T. E. FULTON,
of Grove.
GEO. A. WALKER, JR.,
of Emporium.

Congressman Barclay eminently deserves a re-election by an increased majority. He is one of the hardest workers in Congress and looks well to the needs of his district.

***

Hon. Josiah Howard unselfishly labors for the true advancement of every section of Cameron county. Keep him in the Legislature where his honest and stubborn fight for the right is appreciated. That he will be elected by a large majority none dispute.

***

Frank G. Judd is a careful business man, honest and upright. As Sheriff he would give the duties of the office every attention. He has been faithful to every trust imposed upon him. Vote for him.

***

Taft and Sherman are serenely floating along with the mighty hosts of Republicans and honest Democrats, who place the welfare of the country above party, to victory.

***

Farmers, laborers, mechanics, remember that John A. Wykoff, the Republican candidate for Associate Judge, is a laboring man and will guard your interests on the Bench. Elect him.

***

It is said we are to have directoire bathing suits next summer. Why can't the modistes let the fashion alone? There is not sufficient cloth in the average bathing suit to cut a slash to be noticeable.

***

While Governor Hoskill, of Oklahoma, is in the lime light, it is interesting to know that he is not only Governor, but a member of the Oklahoma Text Book Commission and that one of the text books adopted by the Commission contains the interesting information that when the future historian writes the history of Oklahoma, he will pay tribute to Gov. Haskell who was elected as a reward for his able counsel and leadership in behalf of the people.

A careful investigation of the conditions in this Congressional district indicates clearly that Captain Barclay will again carry every county in the district and by increased majorities, notwithstanding the rosy predictions of the gentleman from Centre county. It is a case of facts against fancies.

***

A boarding house keeper disposed of his wife and furniture to a boarder for $15, but in as much as the wife was neither real estate nor chatel, it was understood that he sold the furniture and threw her in for good measure.

***

It is said that the newly elected governor of Maine is a manufacturer of canned tomatoes. There can be no competition between him and other statesmen who are dealing extensively in canned oratory.

***

May there not be something sinister in the prophesy of Gov. Hughes' friends that he will run like a race horse this time.

***

A man in Texas is proclaiming that if he was sure that marriage was a lottery, he would have his mother-in-law indicted for running the one that accepted him.

***

The optomistic young man from Centre county who thinks he is running for Congress in this district has a most vivid imagination. When he is in Centre county he imagines that he is going to carry every county in the district; when in Cameron he is sure he will carry Centre, Clearfield and McKean; when in Clearfield he tells his friends that Centre, Cameron and McKean are his beyond question and when in McKean he is dead sure that Centre, Cameron and Clearfield will give him big majorities. When the election is over he will have a less vivid imagination but will find that he has gathered a large crop of very expensive experience and that Captain Barclay has the votes.

Congressman Barclay At Republican Club

Distinguished Representative and Other Party Candidates Address a Rousing Meeting.

Bradford Star, Sept. 25th.

The Hon. Charles F. Barclay, of Sinnamahoning, Cameron county, who so well represented this district in congress was the guest of honor at the meeting of the Bradford Republican club last night at Repulican headquarters, No. 5, Congress street.

Mr. Barclay, the Hon. James A. McKean, candidate for assembly, Candidates E. L. Marsh, John A. Peterson, candidates for couuty commissioner. and William H. Morrison, who is running for sheriff, were also present to meet the voters.

President Paton called the meeting to order; there was a large attendance, and it grew as the evening passsed. Secretary Boardman read the minutes of the last meeting, after which President Paton announced that on Tuesday next John Hayes Hammond, of Gloucester, Mass., president of the National League of Republican clubs would address a mass meeting at the Lyceum, and that there would be another notable speaker present, whose name he would not yet announce.

Captain Barclay was introduced and he made a good speech on party issues. He contrasted the two presidential candidates and characterized Taft as a man of achievements and Bryan as a man of wind.

Attorney Evan J. Jones, always a witty and interesting speaker, livened up the meeting with a good speech in which he mixed wit with wisdom. J. P. McNarney, of Emporium, was introduced and he made it plain to the voters the importance of being up and doing, and leaving no stone unturned to get out the vote and see that the vote was Republican. He said every man liked to vote for a winner and the way to do it was for every Republican in the county to vote the Republican ticket straight. If they all did that they would have voted for the winners.

Candidates James A. McKean and W. H. Morrison delivered brief addresses and were given rousing receptions, after which that prince of extemporaneous public speakers, Col. M. H. Houghton was introduced. **The colonel was at his best. The topic, Republicanism, is dear to his heart and he made a speech that fairly electrified the crowd. It was a thriller and was puctuated with wit and satire of the keenest. He was given an ovation in conclusion.**

The candidates held an informal reception at the conclusion of the meeting.

FIRST FORK.

W. H. Mitchell, Dentist, Emporium.

Mrs. Christie Caldwell died about 5 o'clock on Saturday morning at the home of M. J. Logue where she was taken after the fire that destroyed her home a week ago or more. She was the widow of the late Arch. Caldwell and leaves one son, Ed. Caldwell of this place and one daughter, Mrs. Mary Hussy of Medix Run. Funeral held at this place on Monday and interment made by the side of her husband in the Gilmore cemetery.

Sept. 21, 1908.

NUF SED.

Lost.

A black and white hound. Any one seeing a strange dog of this description will please notify C. R. Woolley, Emporium, Pa.

Lucky Week.

John L. Johnson, who is successfully conducting the Jackson farm, on the Portage, which he recently purchased, remembered ye editor on Monday with a large basket of choice vegetables from his farm. No farm in the state grow better vegetables and Mr. Johnson and his proficient assistant Mr. Smith Whitman, are astonishing the natives with the choice vegetables and monster tomatoes aud big solid potatoes they have grown this season. Thanks, frlends.

Christie's Juvenile Exchange.

Dept. B BUFFALO, N. Y.,

Miniature Steam Engines, Autos, Hand-Cars, Coaster-Bobs, Tricycles, Bicycles, Fine Skates, Guns, Foot, Basket Ball and Sporting Goods Beautiful Imported Dolls, English Doll Buggies and Go-Carts, Teddy Bears, Toy Stoves, Dishes and Furniture, Doll Houses, Indestructible Iron Toys, etc. etc. Also Cutters and Folding Go-Carts for Babies. Our catalogue, the most interesting book you ever saw, will be sent upon receipt of six two cent stamps.

We ship our domestic goods straight from the factory to you. There is no double freight and handling and no high rent to be charged against them. It is our ambition to become the leading distributers of High Grade Juvenile Goods in America. To this end we are bending every resource. We will give every boy or girl who will help us in our advertising campaign, a chance to earn any one of our beautiful articles.

NATURE TELLS YOU.

As Many a Emporium Reader Knows Too Well.

When the kidney are sick,
Nature tells you all about it.
The urine is nature's calendar.
Infrequent or too frequent action;
Any urinary troubles tells of kidney ills.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ills.

Emporium people testify to this.

Mrs. E. L. Rendt, living on Fifth St., Emporium, Pa., says: Doan's Kidney Pills have been of great benefit to me. I suffered with a disordered condition of the kidneys for years and the secretions, were irregular and painful in passage. I suffered with constant backache and pains through my loins and was unable to rest at night on account of these annoyances. When I learned of Doan's Kidney Pills I obtained a box from L. Taggart, the druggist. This remedy gave me almost immediate relief. My back does not ache any more, I am able to sleeep well at nights and the other symptoms have disappeared. I obtained more relief in a shorter time from Doan's Kidney Pills than from anything else I ever used. This remedy has my hearty endorsement."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

You take Kodol just for a little while when you have slight attacks of indigestion, and you take it just a little longer in order to get relief from severe attacks of Indigestion or Nervous Dyspepsia. Try Kodol to-day. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

ManZan Pile Remedy comes ready to use with nozzle attached. Soothes, heals, reduces itching and inflammation. An operation for piles will not be necessary if you use ManZan. Prices 50c. Money refunded if not satisfied. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little liver pills. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

Rings Little Liver Pills for biliousness, sick headache, muddy complexion. They tone the liver; do not gripe. They keep you well. 25c. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

English Spavin Liniment removed Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses; also Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Stifles, Sprains, Swollen Throats, Coughs. etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. A wonderful Blemish Cure. Sold by L. Taggart, druggist. 32 6m

ANDREW SCHNECK.

President of the Germania Fire Insurance Co., Recommends Chamberlain Cough Remedy.

I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for over a year, and can say that it has never failed to cure the most stubborn cough or cold. I can recommend it to any family as a sure and safe children's cough remedy.—ANDREW SCHNECK, Dayton, Ont. This remedy is for sale by L. Taggart.

R. KUEHNE,

Emporium's Best Store Sells the Nemo Corsets

Why? Because it is our policy to give our customers the very best value for their money. "Nemo" Corsets are to-day the best to be had. You get more value, better wear and what's most important the greatest comfort from them. Ask your friend or neighbor who wears one.

Nemo Kosmo Corset

Just the corset for women who are "hard on corsets." Made of stout coutil, with all the usual Nemo strength and durability; the Nemo "Triple-Strip Re-enforcement" (bones and steels cannot cut through); and the Nemo "Unbreakable Hip," which doubles the life of this corset.

No corset like it for every-day hard use—good service is "sewed into it." Will outwear two ordinary $1.50 corsets.

Two models: No. **159**, for medium and tall figures; and No. **160**, with longer hip and lower bust, for stout figures. Prices for either model:

In sizes **18** to **30**.....**$1.50**
In sizes **31** to **36**.....**$1.75**

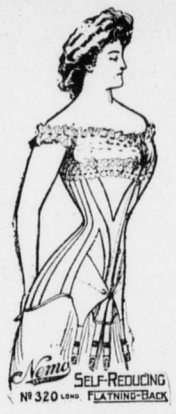
A favorite "stout woman's corset" in the larger sizes. And **economical**, because it wears so long.

Nemo "Self-Reducing" Corsets

WITH "FLATNING-BACK"

The only corsets in the world that will reduce the figure "all around," and do it comfortably.

The only corsets that will give a stout woman the "new figure," with flat back and slender hips.



Model No. 320 is designed for stout women who are tall. **Model No. 318** is suitable for short-waisted stout women. Of white coutil or batiste, in white or drab **$3.00**

Model No. 517 is made of fine imported white French coutil, and is designed for tall stout figures. A beautiful corset... **$5.00**

Model No. 1000, at $10.00, is the most perfect corset ever made for a stout figure. Has triple reducing straps over the hips. Equal in quality, style and finish to the best French or made-to-order corset you can buy at double the price.

There is no substitute for the Nemo Self-Reducing Corset. It is "the corset which never had a rival."

PILES A cure guaranteed if you use RUDY'S PILE Suppository

D. Matt. Thompson, Sup't Graded Schools, Statesville, N. C., writes: "I can say they do all you claim for them." Dr. S. M. Devore, Raven Rock, W. Va., writes: "They give universal satisfaction." Dr. H. D. McGill, Clarksburg, Tenn., writes: "In a practice of 23 years, I have found no remedy to equal yours." PRICE, 50 CENTS. Samples Free. Sold by Druggists. MARTIN RUDY, LANCASTER, PA.

Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C. Dodson
CALL FOR FREE SAMPLE

No. 3255.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

AT EMPORIUM, IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 23, 1908.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts	$435,885 14	Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	826 62	Surplus fund	80,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00	Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	22,714 37
Other Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits	50,000 00	National Bank notes outstanding	96,497 50
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	4,500 00	Due to other National Banks	11,900 84
Bonds, secureties, etc	67,905 60	Dividends unpaid	45 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	19,000 00	Individual deposits subject to check	$372,386 73
Other real estate owned	4,000 00	Time certificates of deposits	44,087 55
Due from Nat'l Banks (not reserve agts)	70 09	Certified checks	489 00
Due from approved reserve agents	55,294 53	Cashier's checks outstanding	3,046 49
Checks and other cash items,	80 70	United States Deposits	50,000 00
Notes of other National Banks	3,460 00		470,009 77
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	197 00		
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK:			
Specie	$33,007 80		
Legal-tender notes	1,940 00	34,947 80	
Redemption fund with U.S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	5,000 00		
Total	$781,167 48		$781,167 48

State of Pennsylvania, County of Cameron, SS:—I, T. B. Lloyd, Cashier of the above named Bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. B. LLOYD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of Sept. 1908.
JAY P. FELT, Notary Public.
My Commission expires Feb. 2, 1910.

CORRECT—Attest:
B. W. GREEN,
N. SEGER,
JNO. E. SMITH,
Directors.

Coppersmith's Millinery and Suit Opening

Thursday and Friday,
October 1st and 2nd, 1908

Beautiful Display of Pattern Hats FOR FALL DAYS

Lovely Millinery will be shown during our opening days. The handsome hats on display are representatives of the seasons bset styles and are distinctive to the extent that in the entire collection there are not two to be found alike in their style treatment. Great economics in prices will be a distinct factor in OUR Millinery.

Handsome Tailored Suits shown during Opening Days. Suits of superior quality from $13.50 to $29.50. New Fall Dress Fabrics. New Fall Fashions in Waists. There is nothing more fashionable than a dainty waist. See them. We are up to date.

LadiesFur nishing Goods

We carry thousands of novelties you need.

We have the exclusive Agency for

The Cadet Stockings

Scientific Stockings for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Sensible, satisfying, scientific Cadet Stockings, reinforced with Linen. Every pair guaranteed. Prce 25 cents the pair.

COPPERSMITH'S

EMPORIUM, PA.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

High Class Merchandise

With the preliminary opening of the Fall Season upon us the subject of class and quality becomes a much discussed one. What is new, what is correct, what is best are questions to be answered. It is here that this wide awake store proves its position as a bureau of information. It is a part of our business policy to keep the trade posted on details of the seasons changes and its advancement as regards the various lines handled by us.

We desire you to feel that this store with its score and twelve years experience is at your service, not only in the distribution of necessary merchandise but also in disseminating information that is of usefulness to you. Relative to high class merchandise a word is spoken, a certain quality must reveal itself in every article, otherwise it finds no place here. We endeavor to keep the lowest priced article in a high class of its own—a condition that applies to all grades of merchandise handled. Let us furnish you with thoroughly reliable and satisfactory merchandise.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS TO ORDER

$15.00 to $48.00

Let J. L. Tailor & Co. tailor you. Let us take your measure.

JASPER HARRIS

The Home of Hart, Shaffener & Marx Clothes. Opp. Post Office, EMPORIUM, PA.

PRESSING AND REPAIRING DONE HERE.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely
PURE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar, the officially approved ingredient for a wholesome, high-class powder
There is greater deception in the sale of baking powders than ever before. Closely observe the label and be certain of getting Royal.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card or letter, personally.

T. J. Butler spent Sunday visiting friends at Port Allegany.

William McDonald of Lock Haven, spent Sunday with his family in this place.

J. H. Quinn, of St. Marys, visited friends in this place last Saturday and Sunday.

E. B. Saunders, of Buffalo, transacted business in Emporium the last of the week.

R. R. McQuay has accepted the position as bookkeeper with the Emporium Machine Co.

Ben Liston, of this place, is spending a few weeks with relatives and friends at Johnsonburg.

Mr. Hanna and family, of Buffalo, spent Sunday the guests of Hon. F. X. Blumle and family.

J. W. Phillips, of Austin, formerly a resident of Cameron county, visited in Emporium yesterday.

Miss Margaret Dodson was the guest of Miss Ethel Fisher at Howards Siding, last Sunday evening.

C. H. Felt has returned to his home in this place, after a two weeks trip in Philadephia and Atlantic City.

Edward Breene, of the New Warner, spent the first of the week transacting business at Scranton and vicinity.

W. E. Chillson, of Renovo, visited friends and relatives at Emporium and West Creek last Friday and Saturday.

Miss Minnie Baurguelt has returned to her home in this place, after a three weeks visit with friends at Buffalo.

Miss Barbara Faith, of Coudersport, who was the gnest of Miss Clara Fredette, departed for her home last Monday morning.

S. J. Hauber came down from St. Marys last Friday to attend to business matters and remained in town until Saturday evening.

Mrs. Julia Leary, of Bradford, was the guest of Mrs. Margaret Heher, at her home on East Allegany Ave., for a few days of last week.

Master Leo Fobert, of Elmira, arrived here last Thursday and will spend the winter with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Bair.

Miss Bessie McQuay has resigned her position with Mrs. E. S. Coppersmith and has accepted one in the store of H. S. Lloyd for the present.

Mrs. Chas. Auchu who has been seriously ill, is rapidly improving under the care of Miss Ida Punket a trained nurse from DuBois.

C. H. Mathews, the representative of the I. C. S., made his usual trip to this place last week, to look after the interests of the students in this section.

Claude E. Rentz departed for Pittsburg last Monday, where he will enter the Carnegie Technical School and take up a course in mechanical drafting.

A. H. Shaffer and wife, of Ridgway, were calling on friends in this place last Thnrsday. Mrs. Shaffer went to Sinnamahoning where she will visit relatives.

Relatives from out of town, who attended the funeral of Arnold Weisenfluh, last Thursday were: Mr. and Mrs. George Neidlinger, Mrs. M. Zwald, Messrs. Casper and Henry Streich, Mrs. Simon Looks, Mr. Weisenfluh and daughter Miss Katie, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Zerfluh, of Ridgway, and Mrs. Casper Mader and Mr. John Huber, of Warren.

Mrs. Geo. Barker has been quite seriously ill the past few days.

Mrs. O. J. Nangle is visiting friends at Buffalo and Niagara Falls this week.

Mr. Allen Baldwin and Mr. Geo. Smutz left on Wednesday for eastern points on business.

W. G. Robarts, of Eldred, an old time travelling salesman, called on his Emporium trade yesterday.

Floyd Felt, returned to Lancing, Mich., last Saturday, where he will resume his studies for another year.

"Mose" Harris is spending his vacation, visiting friends and relatives, at Olean, Syracuse and New York city.

Miss Margaret Malloy returned to Belfast Saturday after spending a month with her parents at this place.

Mrs. McDonald, of Reynoldsville, and Miss Jennie Dailey, of Penfield are visiting Mrs. Jos. Burnett, of Sixth street.

Miss Mildred Green, who has made her home with Mrs. M. A. Rockwell for sveral years, is recovering from a serious illness.

R. J. Price, operator at the "JN" tower at the Junction, departed for his home at Clearfield last Wednesday, to spend his vacation.

Albert B. Steiner and wife, who have been spending a short time at Lewisburg, returned to their home in this place, on Wednesday.

Editor Hockley went to Williamsport yesterday to visit his daughter and husband. From there he went to Muncy to visit his mother.

Miss Maude Kester, of Shickshiny, Pa., arrived in Emporium last Monday and is the guest of Hon. G. J. La Bar and family on West Fifth street.

Frank Lockwood of Shippen township, a valued paid up subscriber of the PRESS, was in Emporinm last Monday and made this office a pleasant call.

Mrs. C. W. Hatch, and daughters, Misses Zola and Arline, of St. Marys, were guests of Mrs. S. J. Hackett and family, East Third street, last Saturday and Sunday.

W. G. Gilbert, who has been taking in the sights of New York city for a few days, returned home Tuesday evening. He says Emporinm is good enough for him.

Mr. George Bixby and his able assistants, the Misses Groesbeck and Harp, are in town trying to organize the fraternity, known as the "Guild of the East."

J. Pitt Felt has been confined to his room this week, sufferiug with several of "Job's comforters." He has the upper hand of the pesky fellows and is able to be about again.

Gordan McGiffin, of Brookville, was a guest at the home of John Hertig and family, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Mr. McGiffin will now locate at Ridgway, where he has secured a good position.

Jas. L. Norie, of Pilchuck, Wash., where in connection with his father-in-law, Jos. Kaye, and others, he is engaged in an extensive lumbering operation, was a PRESS visitor yesterday. He is looking well and likes the west.

Miss Alice D. Sofield, of Harrisburg, was guest of ye editor and family from Monday to yesterday noon, being on her return from Austin, where she visited her neice, Mrs. Phileo, who has been quite ill, also her brother and family.

Miss Olive Weld of Pittsburg, was in Emporium last Wednesday to make arrangements for the production of a home talent play known as the "County Fair." The Presbyterians may take up the matter and put on the play.

Grant S. Wiley, of Austin, was a guest at the old home, in this place, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Anna Ames, of Port Allegany, is visiting in town to-day. Theo. Butler is off duty this p. m.

Mr. Doll, of Sizerville, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Albert Murray and family.

Miss Jettie E. Wiley and her guest, Mrs. O. B. Scheu, of Buffalo, are taking in the sights at Philadelphia and Atlantic City for a week or two.

Bert L. Caton, a former resident of this place but now situated at Swannanoa, N. C., and employed as clerk for the Mt. Mitchell Lumber Co., of that plaee, is spending the week in town, visiting frienes.

Mrs. Jos. Kinsley and their bright little daughter Marguerite of Sinnamahoning, were PRESS visitors on Tuesday. They will visit Mrs. K's parents, Mr. and Mrs Ellis Barr, Rich Valley, until Sunday. Mr. Kinsley is in the employ of the Sinnamahoning Powder Co.

Jas. L. Norie and family, who have been visiting friends at Renovo for a few weeks, arrived in Emporium last Tuesday, where they will be guests of Mrs. Norie's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kaye, Sixth street. They will remain here until about October 15th, when they will start for Pilchuck, Wash., their home, where Mr. Norie is engaged in business.

The Best on Earth.

Protection against Accidents and Sickness is an absolute necessity. It costs but $5.00 a year for $15.00 weekly benefits, and $2,000 death claim. The only policy paying such liberal benefits. This Company also writes policies for $10.00 and $25.00 per year. Liberal commissions to agents, by the German Commercial Accident Co., Phil'a, Pa. W. R. Sizer, Gen'l Agent, Sizerville, Pa. R. R. McQuay of Emporium, is a representative of the Company. Drop him a postal—He will do the balance. In case of sudden injury this Company provides temporary relief to the amount of $25.00. if notified by wire of an accident. 17-ly.

Nearing Completion.

Contractor W. H. Cramer is completing a new dwelling for Chief of Police Frank Mundy, on his lot adjoining his present retidence, on West Fourth street. When finished Mr. Mundy and wife will occupy the new residence and rent the one they now occupy.

Notice.

Mountaineer Hose Co., No. 1, hold their regular meeting the first Tuesday in every month, and are desirious of having all members present at their regular meetings. The next regular meeting will be held Tuesday, Oct. 6th, 1908. Business of importance to be transacted. No cards will be sent out.

JAS. M. DAVISON, President.
Attest:—
GUY A. KLEES, Sec'y.

School Report.

Honor roll of North Creek school: Gerty Smith, Grace Smith, Tressa Britton, Floyd Britton, Everal Smith, Milford Taylor, Clendon Moore, Norman Solveson, Reuben Solveson.

LEATHIE VICTORY, Teacher.

Home for a Baby Wanted.

The Children's Aid Society, would like a place to board a girl baby nine months old. Prompt reply desired. Apply to Mrs. I. K. Hockley President; or Mrs. Elizabeth Hinkle, Secretary, Emporium, Pa.

Emmanuel Church Notice.

October 4th, Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity: 10:30 a. m., Holy Communion and Sermon; 12 m., Sunday school; 7:30 p. m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Seriously Injured.

Mrs. Daniel Downey fell on the sidewalk on West Fifth street, Tuesday evening. "We told you so."

For Sale.

An eight roomed house situated on East Fifth street, next to primary School building. For terms apply to this office.

Hands cracked and bruisd from husking, skin diseases, tan, freckles, cuts relieved at once with Pinesalve Carbolized (acts like a poultice). Draws out inflammation. Price 25c. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

Don't forget the Maccabee entertainment at the Court House, to-night. Come and see organ. Tickets, 25c.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., Aug. 12, 1908

NEMOPHILA, per sack	$1 30
Felt's Fancy, "	1 65
Pet Grove, "	1 60
Graham, "	70
Rye "	80
Patent Meal "	55
Coarse Meal per 100	1 80
Chop Feed, "	1 80
Cracked Corn per 100	1 80
Screenings "	1 80
Oil Meal "	1 85
Middlings,	1 80
Bran,	1 60
Chicken Wheat	1 85
Corn per bushel	1 00
Oyster Shells, per 100	75
White Oats, per bushel	65
Seed Oats per bushel	
Choice Clover Seed,	At Market Prices
Choice Timothy Seed,	
Choice Millet Seed.	

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
DRUGGIST
EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..
R. C. DODSON.

Telephone, 19-2.

Why He Drowned.

Describing the stringent police regulations of Berlin, a citizen of that city by way of illustration told the following story:

"Schmidt and Krauss met one morning in the park.

"'Have you heard,' says Schmidt, 'the sad news about Muller?'

"'No,' says Krauss. 'What is it?'

"'Well, poor Muller went boating on the river yesterday. The boat capsized, and he was drowned. The water was ten feet deep.'

"'But couldn't he swim?'

"'Swim? Don't you know that all persons are strictly forbidden by the police to swim in the river.'"—Philadelphia Record.

Not Mentioned by Herodotus.

Xerxes was meditating upon his good luck in having been made king by his royal father in preference to the eldest son.

"Still," he said, "if the succession had been determined by a primary election I would have got it just the same. Naturally everybody would have marked an X opposite my name."

Subsequently, however, the Greeks gave him the double cross at Plataea.—Chicago Tribune.

A Poor Place.

"And you say you almost starved to death in your last position?" said the kind housewife. "What position was it?"

"I was treasurer of a poets' union, mum," replied the dusty wayfarer, with a deep sigh.—Exchange.

Why Colds are Dangerous.

Because you have contracted ordinary colds and recovered from them without treatment of any kind, do not for a moment imagine that colds are not dangerous. Everyone knows that pneumonia and chronic catarrh have their origin in a common cold. Consumption is not caused by a cold but the cold prepares the system for the reception and development of the germs that would not otherwise have found lodgment. It is the same with all infectious diseases. Diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough are much more likely to be contracted when the child has a cold. You will see from this that more real danger lurks in a cold than in any other of the common ailments. The easiest and quickest way to cure a cold is to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The many remarkable cures effected by this preparation have made it a staple article of trade over a large part of the world. For sale by L. Taggart.

Where Bullets Flew.

David Parker, of Fayette, N. Y., a veteran of the civil war, who lost a foot at Gettysburg, says: "The good Electric Bitters have done is worth more than five hundred dollars to me. I spent much money doctoring for a bad case of stomach trouble, to little purpose. I then tried Electric Bitters, and they cured me. I now take them as a tonic, and they keep me strong and well." 50c, at all drug stores.

Hackenberg Agency.

FOR RENT—A good house with all modern improvements.
18tf WM. HACKENBERG

Too Happy to Live.

A question now arises: Can a person by using Sexine Pills, become too happy to live? No. But a person who feels so weak and nervous that life seems a burden can be made happy by building him or herself up by the use of Sexine Pills. Price, $1 a box, 6 boxes $5. Address or call on R. C. Dodson, Druggist, Emporium, Pa., where they sell all the principal remedies and do not substitute.

DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve is the best salve for piles. Be sure you get DeWitt's. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

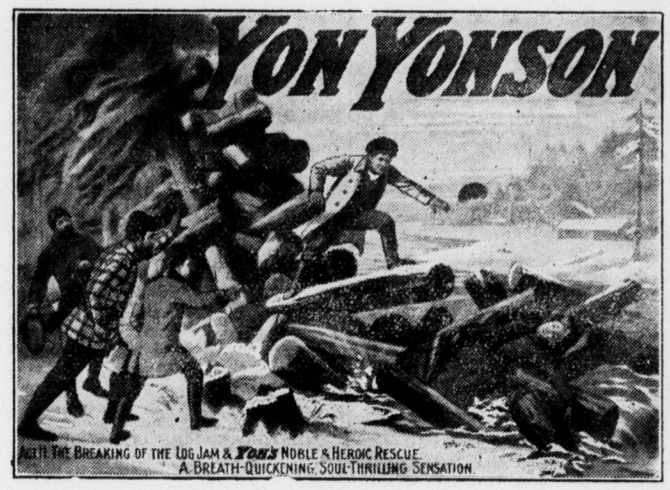
For Chapped Skin.

Chapped skin whether on the hands or face may be cured in one night by applying Chamberlain's Salve. It is also unequaled for sore nipples, burns and scalds. For sale by L. Taggart.

Do not let anyone tell you that something else is just as good as DeWitt's Kidney and Liver Pills because there isn't any just as good. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

A Healthy Family.

"Our whole family has enjoyed good health since we began using Dr. King's New Life Pills, three years ago," says L. A. Bartlet, of Rural Rouse 1, Guilford, Maine They cleanse and tone the system in a gentle way that does you good. 25c at all drug stores.



At the Opera House, Friday Evening, Oct. 2nd.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY BARGAINS

Butter — Spring Brook Creamery, the best Butter obtainable a lb — 30c

DAY'S
The Satisfactory Store

Sugar — 25lc Bag Best Granulated Sugar. — $1.55

Soap — 7 cakes of Oak Leaf Soap for 25c	Tea — 50c quality Tea, including Oolong, Ceylon, Japan, Gun Powder, 40c lb	Salmon — White Swan brand Alaska Salmon 2 cans 25c
Cocoanut — Dunham's Shredded Cocoanut. Pay instead of 40c 35c	Beans — 5lbs Pea Beans 25c	Bird Seed — 10c package "Square Deal" Bird Seed 8c
Lye — Banner, Highest Test pulverized Lye, 3 cans 25c	Sauer Kraut — Booth's No. 3 can 3 cans for 25c	Corn — Extra quality 10c Canned Corn, 3 cans 25c

IN HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

Cake Boxes—Regular $1.50 value, special $1 25.
Tea Kettles—Copper Nickle plated, best Rome ware. Regular $1.00 value. Special 89c.
Reading Lamps—No. 2 burner, 10 inch shade nickle lamp. Regular $1 25. Special 98c.
Wash Boilers—IXX High grade No 9. Regular price $1.25. Special $1.10.
Goods that you need every day at money saving prices.

Choicest Fresh fruits and Vegetables at reasonable prices.
Peerless Crushed Oyster Shells for Poultry.
Pratt's Stock and Poultry Regulator and Veterinary Remedies. Try Pratt's Hog Cholera Specific.

Fresh Caught Lake Fish — LEAVE ORDERS FOR DELIVERY FRIDAY MORNING
Baltimore Shucked Oysters — FIRST OF THE SEASON

Prompt delivery to all parts of town

You Get Better Values Here.

J. H. DAY,
Phone 6. Emporium.

OUR NEW LINE OF
Wall Paper for 1908.

Consists of the best things from three factories. Also the Robert Graves Co.'s line of Decoration Paper of all kinds.

The Graves line took first prize in competition at St. Louis against the world.

H. S. LLOYD.

A Definition of 'Definitive'

This word when linked to an article, which merits its use, says: "Madam, beyond this there is nothing to attain."

Such a word and such a word only can properly be used to describe

Eaton's
Hot-Pressed Vellum

Money cannot buy a better writing paper, for experience cannot produce one.

SERIAL STORY

THE ESCAPADE

A POST MARITAL ROMANCE

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

(Copyright, 1908, by W. G. Chapman.)

SYNOPSIS.

The Escapade opens, not in the romance preceding the marriage of Ellen Slocum, a Puritan miss, and Lord Carrington of England, but in their life after settling in England. The scene is placed, just following the revolution, in Carrington castle in England. The Carringtons, after a house party, engaged in a family tilt, caused by jealousy. Lady Carrington agreed to cut cards with Lord Strathgate, whose attentions to Ellen had become a sore point with Carrington. The loss of $100,000 failed to perturb her, and her husband then cut for his wife's I. O. U. and his honor, Carrington winning. Additional attentions of Lord Carrington to Lady Cecily and Lord Strathgate to Lady Carrington compelled the latter to vow that she would leave the castle. Preparing to flee, Lady Carrington and her chum Deborah, an American girl, met Lord Strathgate at two a. m., he agreeing to see them safely away. He attempted to take her to his castle, but she left him stunned in the road when the carriage met with an accident. She and Debbie then struck out for Portsmouth, where she intended to sail for America. Hearing news of Ellen's flight, Lords Carrington and Seton set out in pursuit. Seton rented a fast vessel and started in pursuit. Strathgate, bleeding from fall, dashed on to Portsmouth, for which Carrington, Ellen and Seton were also headed by different routes. Strathgate arrived in Portsmouth in advance of the others, finding that Ellen's ship had sailed before her. Strathgate and Carrington each hired a small yacht to pursue the wrong vessel, upon which each supposed Ellen had sailed. Seton overtook the fugitives near Portsmouth, but his craft ran aground, just as capture was imminent.

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

For perhaps an hour the three vessels—the ship and the two small boats—held on, every moment bringing the little chasers nearer their great quarry. The Flying Star was making no especial effort at speed. Her royals were not yet set. She was proceeding on her voyage rather leisurely, in fact, and the others were in high hope, Carrington, especially. He thought that he at last had Strathgate where he could not escape, and if Ellen and Deborah were on that ship, they could not get away, either.

Into this peaceful nautical passage at arms, suddenly a new factor was introduced. That, of course, was Ellen's boat. Sheltered by the island neither Strathgate nor Carrington had noticed it until it suddenly shot into view. Now Ellen had a better wind than any of the other three. On a broad reach she came down on the big ship, as a sailor would phrase it, hand over fist. Her little boat was heeled over until the lee gunwale was awash and danced over the waves at a terrific pace.

Carrington saw the boat first. The reckless way in which she was being sailed caught his eye. It was too far for him to distinguish who sailed it, but he could tell that one of them was a woman. Something made him believe that it might be his wife. He gave the tiller to Haight, went up forward and stared hard. He would have given anything for a glass but there was nothing of that kind in the fisherman's boat and he had to trust to his unaided eyesight. The longer he looked the more sure he became that it was Ellen. His first impulse was to alter his course and head directly for her cutter, but he realized the moment he conceived the design that he could never intercept her, that his only chance was to overhaul the ship for which she was evidently making. He would thus lose no distance. If she did not intend to try to board the ship he could chase her afterward. The sailors on Strathgate's boat evidently pointed out the situation to him just as it had presented itself to Carrington, so all three held on.

Ellen had the shortest distance to sail, and a free wind, while the ship and the other two boats had a hard beat before them. There was nothing Carrington could do in fact but hold his course, yet with what a fever of impatience he continued his steady beat to and fro across the harbor. The only satisfaction he got was that with every tack he gained perceptibly on Strathgate. Indeed the boats passed each other close enough for conversation, but Strathgate had nothing to say to Carrington and Carrington controlled himself waiting for a convenient opportunity to express himself fully and unequivocally.

Both of them, moreover, were engrossed in the other boat. As the boats converged upon the ship, there was no doubt in Carrington's mind, or in Strathgate's, as to the identity of its passengers. The wind was getting stronger as they drew farther out into the open channel and the rate at which they were drawing nearer to the ship grew correspondingly slower. Carrington gritted his teeth in his vexation.

Still he held on. It was such a race as he had never sailed before. He held on although he knew that if the wind increased, his case was a hopeless one; held on, although he saw Ellen's boat in a few moments would intercept the ship; held on, when he saw that boat disappear on the lee side of the ship; held on when he saw the ship thrown into the wind to make a half board so that her way was practically checked; held on when two figures appeared upon the deck of the ship, and one, a boyish looking youth, walked over to the weather gangway and stood in full view of the approaching cutters, waved a hand, lifted a cap disdainfully and then disappeared; held on when he saw the boat which the two had abandoned, trailing astern at the end of a long line.

It was my lord's nature to hold on doggedly so long as there was the faintest possibility of success and beyond. And he kept up the chase of the big ship even though she suddenly covered with light canvas and, catching the full force of the breeze, greatly accelerated her motion. He held on even though a slant of the wind brought the breeze over the quarter of the big ship as she bore away on her course to the eastward. Carrington marked that with sudden surprise. The ship was not going to America apparently.

But it was evident, even to the most sanguine mind, that the game was up. Strathgate's boat was suddenly put about. The earl had abandoned the chase and was going back to harbor. Carrington was not so easily daunted, or perhaps he was more blind to the possibilities, for he strove to persuade the boatmen to continue the chase. He would have sailed to France, or to America, or to the end of the world, in whatsoever boat he was on so long as it would float. But the boatmen were not so minded. They were not provisioned for such a cruise nor prepared for it. Not even the incentive of unlimited financial rewards with which Carrington strove to dazzle them could make them agree to continue the pursuit. They were clamorous for putting back to Portsmouth, seeing plainly that they had failed. It was only the personal authority of Carrington's rank and station which kept them from summarily dispossessing him from the helm.

"I'll Kill You."

They were not quite ready for that when Strathgate's boat came rushing down toward them.

It was Carrington's opportunity. Balked in his chase of his wife, he determined to wreak his vengeance upon the earl. As the boat drew close to his bows, by a sudden sweep of the helm he sent his own heavier cutter crashing fair into it. The force with which he struck the other boat caused Strathgate's smaller vessel to hang on the bows of Carrington's boat. There was no loss of life, for Strathgate, scarcely worse for the disaster, followed by Cooper and the lad, scrambled aboard Haight's cutter.

White with passion Strathgate rushed aft, shaking his fist at Carrington, who sat laughing bitterly in the stern sheets. At Strathgate's back were Cooper, furious over the deliberate wrecking of his boat, and the boy eager to join in the fray.

"By heaven!" cried Strathgate, fiercely, "what did you mean by that?"

"I should think that my meaning was obvious even to you," says my lord, indifferently, although he was seething with anger to see his adversary within his reach.

"I don't know you, sir," cried Cooper, shaking his fist, "but you sunk my boat. You done it deliberately. It'll cost you a matter of £50."

"'Tis cheap at the price," answered Carrington. "Don't worry, my man. Just pipe down," he continued, as Cooper opened his mouth to expostulate. "I'm Lord Carrington. You shall be paid for your boat and something for your trouble."

"Payment is not enough to compensate me, Carrington," cried Strathgate, furiously.

"No," returned Carrington, "there's nothing that I might offer you that would pay you for what you've done, you dastard!"

"What do you mean?"

"You know very well what I mean, although I confess I have done some wrong to your powers of fascination," returned Carrington.

"And what, pray, may be the explanation of that statement?" queried Strathgate.

"I thought that you had run away with my wife; I thought so yesterday morning, that is; but now I see that she fled from you as well as from me."

"It's a lie!" cried Strathgate.

Both men were now so worked up and so blinded with passion that they did not care for the open-mouthed, open-eared audience which crowded around them.

"She did go with me," continued the runaway.

"It looks like it this morning. If she went with you, how did she come to be on yonder ship while you were here?"

Strathgate laughed evilly.

"If you must know it, my lord, your wife fled in my company."

"Damn you!" cried Carrington.

But Strathgate went on without heeding.

"An accident, a broken coach wheel stopped our journey. I rode on ahead to make arrangements for our passage to some happier land on yonder ship. Lady Ellen elected to go by water."

"I don't believe a word of it," returned Carrington. "If it were true," asked my lord again, "I ask you why you were not on the ship?"

"I overslept myself this morning, with the consequences which you see."

"You haven't seen the end of those consequences, my Lord Strathgate," continued Carrington.

"No?"

"Not by any means. We'll settle the question as to which of us is to live—"

"And have Lady Ellen?" interrupted Strathgate.

Carrington whipped out his pistol.

"Another word like that and I'll kill you without giving you a chance for defense."

"You threatened to murder me on the wharf an hour or so ago," and Strathgate, equably. "What prevents you from doing it now?"

"A thing of which you know nothing," answered Carrington.

"And what is that, pray?"

"A sense of honor."

"Indeed," answered the earl, "I had understood that your honor was in Lady Ellen's keeping."

The sweat stood out on Carrington's face. He locked his jaws until the muscles rose like whipcords. He was under the strongest possible constraint a man may put upon himself.

"My honor is in her ladyship's keeping," he said slowly at last, "and I am confident that she will never put it at the hazard of a blackguard like yourself."

This time it was Strathgate who gave way.

"You have another pistol at your belt. Give it to me. Take you one end of this boat and I the other. We'll see then who has the right to live and love."

"I dishonor myself," said Carrington, rising and abandoning the tiller, which was instantly grasped by one of the crew, "by meeting you in this way, but I'll do it. Here!"

He extended one of the pistols.

"I would prefer a choice," said Strathgate, not extending his arm to take it.

"As you will," returned Carrington, extending both of them to him. "You honor me in doubting my good faith," he remarked as Strathgate took one of the pistols. "Haight," said Carrington, "take your station amidship, out of range, and count three. There shall be no firing done by either of us until after the word 'three.' Are you agreed, Lord Strathgate?"

"Entirely," returned the other, stepping forward.

But Master Haight did not propose to have his vessel turned into a field of honor, which would be a field of blood. He interposed a vigorous objection.

"Gentlemen," he began, "I'll have no murder done here."

"There shall be none," said Carrington. "'Tis a fair duel with each man a chance for his life."

"I don't know about that, my masters," returned the sailor, "but I say this: This boat's mine, I'm the captain of it, and I'll have no fightin' aboard. Savin' yer honors' graces, it can't be done. You agree with me, Cooper? You, Jack? You, Ned?"

"Ay, ay," returned the others, closing about Haight and interposing between the would-be combatants.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BRIDE BALKED AT THE ALTAR.

Massachusetts Girl Refused to Wed Count and Denounced Him.

At St. Stanislaus' church, Fall River, Mass., Angela Pawlow, daughter of a merchant, absolutely refused to go on with the marriage ceremony that was to unite her to Basyl Mulinski, who says he is a Polish count and the owner of an estate in Russia.

The marriage had been set for eight o'clock. The church was crowded with friends and relatives. The bridegroom had answered an exultant "Yes" to the usual question, and the bride, in a white silk wedding dress with long veil and wedding bouquet, seemed to smile as Father Basin turned to her and asked: "Will thou take unto thee this man to be thy lawfully wedded husband?"

The bride dropped her hand from the arm of the bridegroom. She turned and faced the crowded church and answered loudly:

"No; he has been unfaithful to me before marriage. I will not marry him."

Then the girl ran down the aisle to her mother. The audience was dumfounded. Before it really appreciated what had happened the church officials had cleared the church.

Woman's Wiles.

"Yes," confided Mrs. A., "I find it very profitable to give my husband a dressing down occasionally. I gave him one to-day."

"But how is it profitable?" queried Mrs. Z.

"Why, he generally gives me a dressing up."

"Dressing up?"

"Yes; to get me in good humor again he promises me a new coat, a new set of furs and a new hat."

ONE KIDNEY GONE

But Cured After Doctors Said There Was No Hope.

Sylvanus O. Verrill, Milford, Me., says: "Five years ago a bad injury paralyzed me and affected my kidneys. My back hurt me terribly, and the urine was badly discolored. Doctors said my right kidney was practically dead. They said I could never walk again. I read of Doan's Kidney Pills and began using them. One box made me stronger and freer from pain. I kept on using them and in three months was able to get out on crutches, and the kidneys were acting better. I improved rapidly, discarded the crutches and to the wonder of my friends was soon completely cured."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD.

Pinxit—I have just finished the late Mrs. Peck's portrait. It's a speaking likeness.

The Widower Peck—Would it be too much trouble to—er—change it a bit in that respect?

DEEP CRACKS FROM ECZEMA

Could Lay Slate-Pencil in One—Hands in Dreadful State—Permanent Cure in Cuticura.

"I had eczema on my hands for about seven years and during that time I had used several so-called remedies, together with physicians' and druggists' prescriptions. The disease was so bad on my hands that I could lay a slate-pencil in one of the cracks and a rule placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I kept using remedy after remedy, and while some gave partial relief, none relieved as much as did the first box of Cuticura Ointment. I made a purchase of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and my hands were perfectly cured after two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap were used. W. H. Dean, Newark, Del., Mar. 28, 1907."

Women Fishermen.

On the coast of Holland, Belgium and Northern France the fisherwomen are a familiar sight, with their great hand nets and quaint costumes. Many of the towns have distinctive costumes by which their women can be recognized anywhere. Those of Mana-Kirke, near Ostend, wear trousers and loose blouses, while their heads and shoulders are covered by shawls. They carry their nets into the sea and scoop up vast quantities of shrimps and prawns, with an occasional crab or lobster and many small fish. They often wade out till the water is up to their necks, and they remain for hours at a time in water above their knees, rarely returning until their baskets are full.

A Doctor's Disadvantage.

"In one way," said a collector, "it is easier to get money from a doctor than anybody else who is slow pay. It is more difficult for him to swear that he hasn't been able to make any collections himself since the first of the year. A doctor's reception room is open to all possible patients. A collector with a grain of ingenuity can find a way to worm out of the men on the waiting list information as to the terms of payment. After an interview with three or four persons who have paid spot cash for treatment and who have told the collector they paid, it takes a mighty nerve on the part of the doctor to insist that he hasn't a dollar to his name."

AFRAID TO EAT.

Girl Starving on Ill-Selected Food.

"Several years ago I was actually starving," writes a Me. girl, "yet dared not eat for fear of the consequences.

"I had suffered from indigestion from overwork, irregular meals and improper food, until at last my stomach became so weak I could eat scarcely any food without great distress.

"Many kinds of food were tried, all with the same discouraging effects. I steadily lost health and strength until I was but a wreck of my former self.

"Having heard of Grape-Nuts and its great merits, I purchased a package, but with little hope that it would help me—I was so discouraged.

"I found it not only appetizing but that I could eat it as I liked and that it satisfied the craving for food without causing distress, and if I may use the expression, 'it filled the bill.'

"For months Grape-Nuts was my principal article of diet. I felt from the very first that I had found the right way to health and happiness, and my anticipations were fully realized.

"With its continued use I regained my usual health and strength. To-day I am well and can eat anything I like, yet Grape-Nuts food forms a part of my bill of fare." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

The Place to Buy Cheap

—IS AT—

J. F. PARSONS'

5 DROPS

TRADE MARK

CURES

RHEUMATISM

LUMBAGO, SCIATICA

NEURALGIA and

KIDNEY TROUBLE

"5-DROPS" taken internally, rids the blood of the poisonous matter and acids which are the direct causes of these diseases. Applied externally it affords almost instant relief from pain, while a permanent cure is being effected by purifying the blood, dissolving the poisonous substance and removing it from the system.

DR. S. D. BLAND

Of Brewton, Ga., writes:

"I had been a sufferer for a number of years with Lumbago and Rheumatism in my arms and legs, and tried all the remedies that I could gather from medical works, and also consulted with a number of the best physicians, but found nothing that gave the relief obtained from "5-DROPS." I shall prescribe it in my practice for rheumatism and kindred diseases."

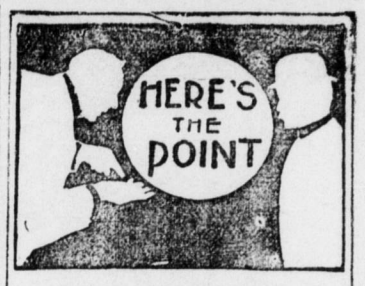
FREE

If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble or any kindred disease, write to us for a trial bottle of "5-DROPS," and test it yourself.

"5-DROPS" can be used any length of time without acquiring a "drug habit," as it is entirely free of opium, cocaine, alcohol, laudanum, and other similar ingredients.

Large Size Bottle, "5-DROPS" (500 Doses) $1.00. For Sale by Druggists.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY, Dept. 80. 160 Lake Street, Chicago.



If you are a business man, did you ever think of the field of opportunity that advertising opens to you? There is almost no limit to the possibilities of your business if you study how to turn trade into your store. If you are not getting your share of the business of your community *there's a reason.* People go where they are attracted — where they *know* what they can get and how much it is sold for. If you make direct statements in your advertising see to it that you are able to fulfill every promise you make. You will add to your business reputation and hold your customers. It will not cost as much to run your ad in this paper as you think. It is the persistent advertiser who gets there. Have something in the paper every issue, no matter how small. We will be pleased to quote you our advertising rates, particularly on the year's business.

MAKE YOUR APPEAL

to the public through the columns of this paper. With every issue it carries its message into the homes and lives of the people. Your competitor has his store news in this issue. Why don't you have yours? Don't blame the people for flocking to his store. They know what he has.

The Home Paper Gives you the reading matter in which you have the greatest interest—the home news. Its every issue will prove a welcome visitor to every member of the family. It should head your list of newspaper and periodical subscriptions.

C. G. SCHMIDT'S,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Popular Bakery,

FRESH BREAD,
PIES,
FANCY CAKES,
ICE CREAM,
NUT

CONFECTIONERY

Daily Delivery.

All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

Enlarging Your Business

If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

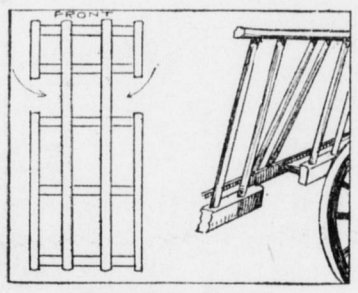
JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.

FARM and GARDEN

"CUT-UNDER" HAY RACK.

Easy to Make If One Is Handy with Tools.

A "cut-under" hay rack: Hay racks are easy to make if one is handy with tools. The cut shows a diagram of the bottom framing, with the outside sills severed to give the front wheels a chance to "cut-under." The two



Explanatory Diagram.

inner sills, says Farm Journal, are a trifle heavier than the outer ones. The cross strips should be of hard wood. The second cut shows how the side uprights are put in around the open space. The two uprights have their ends in the inner sill, and their tops in the top rail as the others have.

PROPER LOCATION OF DRAINS.

Before Beginning Work Make Accurate Map of Area to Be Drained.

John T. Stewart, in an address to Minnesota farmers, said:

The basis for all drainage improvements is an accurate map of the area to be drained. Such a map, known as a topographic map, should show all local improvements, the boundaries of lands to be benefited by the drainage and the boundary of the watershed. It should also show the elevation above a fixed point of all sloughs, low lands and the tops of ridges through which it might be necessary to construct the outlet channel, and wherever practicable and funds are available five-foot contours should be sketched of the field.

With such a map the engineer can determine the best outlet and route for the proposed channel. On this map the location for the proposed drains can be laid out, their grade, size and approximate cost determined, after which the ditch may be staked out on the ground, making such minor changes as are found necessary by closer study of the route. Where a detailed survey has been made and the notes platted it is economy to establish a few permanent marks, from which the survey could be continued, or another engineer at some future time could take up the work where it has been left off without having to duplicate that which has already been done. Land owners should select points for these marks where there is little danger of their being molested and then see to it that they are preserved.

Farmers as a rule do not realize the advantages in preserving survey monuments. This fact alone has been the cause of a waste of much money by the duplication of work. Surveys for drainage often costing several hundreds of dollars, have frequently been made, and where the construction work was not carried out the notes and plats were never filed and no permanent mark left. When the work is taken up a few years later, it is necessary to duplicate the survey. A few additional dollars spent in making permanent marks and in preparing the records for filing would have preserved the entire work for future use.

In maiy cases an engineer is employed to stake out a drain on a route which is supposed to be the best one, no examination is made for another route or outlet, the area of the watershed is not looked up. As a result the size of the ditch is merely a guess. Time may develop the fact that the best route was not selected, and the ditch is either too large or too small, and consequently does not perform its work satisfactorily. A ditch being improperly located either does not drain all the land it should, or is expensive to construct or maintain.

Select Seed Corn Early.

I find it advisable to select my seed corn about the middle of October, writes a Whiteside county (Illinois) farmer in Farmers' Review. The general practice here is to select the seed corn when it is being husked. Not more than ten per cent. of the farmers select their seed in the field. Nearly all the farmers, however, keep their corn unshelled. Farmers here have corn shellers, which they use in shelling their seed corn, and most shell off the tips and butts to prevent these seeds from going into the seed corn, and I believe this is a good practice. I hang my seed in a well-ventilated room until it is thoroughly dry, and then I take it upstairs in the house and hang it in a room that always has a fire under it and the stove pipe running through it. I recommend this as a good practice to be followed.

Keep Wagon Jack Handy.

You will grease the wagon oftener if you have a wagon jack handy. The load will pull lighter and the horses will say "thank you" now and then.

CARE AND USE OF STRAW.

How the Farmer Can Make It Count for the Most.

In the care and use of straw the first requisite is to begin caring for the straw at the proper time, which is when the grain is mature enough to insure its becoming thoroughly dry in shock, stack or barn before being threshed. Having cut and shocked the grain at the proper season, the next requisite is to house or stack carefully, housing being preferable to stacking, of course, for both grain and straw. Permit the observation in this connection that either straw or hay stacked out will soon be a thing of the past. After having permitted grain to remain in barn a sufficient length of time to insure a right condition for threshing, secure the services of a thresher whose work it will be to store away straw in shed and grain in granary, or otherwise, if so directed. The straw is now in shed, well cured and in good condition for feed, bedding or for market if desirable; but we would confine its uses to the farm, as the farm from which the straw is marketed becomes, in the course of time, sterile.

Shortly after threshing is done the season is at hand when the stock which has been roaming over the green pastures all summer will enjoy having shelter over them at night and a nice clean dry bed whereupon they may lie. Now the straw which has been so nicely cared for in the shed will not only furnish the above comforts for the stock, but will afford variety in the way of food for change from the more nutritious kinds of feed, which are, of course, indispensable. After winter has set in and the weather has become severe it will become necessary to have shelter for the stock and feed within their reach all the time. The shed with the straw therein will supply both of the above and will also keep droppings and bedding in condition to be spread upon the fields as fertilizer, thus repaying the farmer for caring for his straw and stock.

The shed and stables in which the straw bedding has been used may be cleaned out at the farmer's leisure when weather is reasonably fair. It should be done, however, only when necessary for proper care and cleanliness of stock, as by permitting the fertilizer to remain in shed rots it and makes it all the richer when it is not exposed to washing rains and snows. Many more uses for straw on the farm might be given, but this article is sufficient to convince all that straw pays for its care.

AXLE GREASE.

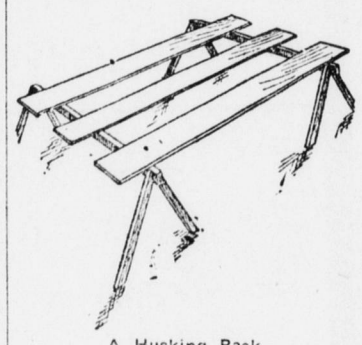
It Does Not Pay to Use Any But the Best.

The usefulness and durability of a wagon or dray depends greatly upon the proper care of the wheels and axles. The prevailing idea among both farmers and draymen is that grease is grease anywhere and it doesn't matter much what kind or how it is applied, just so it is applied. Many wagon owners cut the boxings out of their wagon wheels by some inferior lubricant. Many of these run and leave the spindle dry or form a stiff, gritty substance in the wheel which is very bad. The right axle grease should have proper body; should not be so thin as to run nor so thick as to cake. There are plenty of reliable axle greases on the market and there are plenty which are not reliable. Get a good, expensive kind and stick to it. It pays every time.

RACK FOR HUSKING SHOCK CORN

Makes the Task Much Easier and One Can Work Faster.

Place boards 12 or 14 feet long on two common carpenter's horses to



A Husking Rack.

make the device shown in the accompanying illustration for husking shock corn.

HELPFUL FARM HINTS.

Hay and harvesting are at hand, but the machinery does most of the work.

It is better to sacrifice a few bushels of grain than to cut down a fine row of trees.

The latest use of cement is in the construction of tile, which proves to be more durable than clay and nearly as cheap.

When your soil is infested with sorrel you may know that it is acid and needs lime. Sorrel will not grow except on acid soil.

Courage and perseverance are valuable assets for the farmer. There are many discouraging things in farming, but the good men are the ones that never say die.

Honest Poultry Dealers.

When you hear of a dishonest breeder of fine poultry, don't think that all of them are alike. The average poultryman regards his business in a different light from that of mere "graft," or money-making.

The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

In supplying that demand with its excellent combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remarkable success.

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

SHE GOT HER MAN—HAPPY.

Indian Woman Not Likely to Be Left Far Behind in Life's Battle.

Writing of the famous Dean Kaye of Topeka, in Suburban Life, Paul A. Lovewell, says:

"Dean Kaye has had interesting experiences during his soujourns in the wilderness. Once an Indian woman came to his cabin.

"'You marry?' she asked.

"'Yes,' said the dean, 'I can marry folks. Have you got a man?'

"Again the woman grunted, and departed. About sundown she returned, dragging with her an apparently abashed and reluctant brave.

"'Got him,' she remarked, laconically, producing her marriage license. The man knew no English, but the woman prompted him when it became necessary for him to give his assent to the dean's questions. When it was over the squaw paid the minister his fee and led her husband away in triumph."

ONLY A COW.

Artist (who has been bothered by rustics breathing on him all the morning)—My good fellow, I assure you that you can see the sketch with more advantage from a little distance!

Nailing Him.

He—It's jolly nice to kiss one you like.

She—(No answer).

He—That is, of course, if she doesn't mind.

She—(No answer).

He—If she gets mad it's altogether another thing.

She—(No answer).

He—I'd like to steal a kiss now—

She—(No answer).

He—If it would be quite safe.

She—Have you finished?

He—Oh, yes!

She—Then how can you make so many fool remarks when you see that I am alone and entirely at your mercy?—Young's Magazine.

Populous China.

The population of the Chinese empire is largely a matter of estimate. There has never been such census of the empire as that which is taken every decade in this country. But the estimate of the Almanach de Gotha for 1900 may be taken as fairly reliable. According to that estimate, the population of the empire is, in round numbers, about 400,000,000. It is probably safe to say that if the human beings on earth were stood up in line every fourth one would be a Chinaman.

Even the Hash.

Embarrassed in the fashionable restaurant by the menu written in French, the Wall street man of business exclaimed:

"Hang these froids, entrements and hors d'oeuvres—bring me a plate of good plain hash, if you've got such a thing on the premises."

"You mean an olla podrida, sir," said the waiter, in a tone of dignified reproach. "And afterwards?"

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE will cure any possible case of DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, and the like among horses of all ages, and prevents all others in the same stable from having the disease. Also cures chicken cholera, and dog distemper. Any good druggist can supply you, or send to manufacturers. 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle. Agents wanted. Free book. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

Cause of the Break.

"What caused that awkward break in the conversation?" "Some one dropped the subject."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

He has no force with men who has no faith in them.

It Cures While You Walk
Allen's Foot-Ease for corns and bunions, hot, sweaty callous aching feet. 25c all Druggists

It's easy to get tangled up in truth's castoff clothes.

LEST HE FORGET.

No Roseate Postcard Without Its Thorn of Suggestion.

Harold's mother—we'll call him Harold—went abroad a month ago, leaving Harold under the somewhat unsubstantial control of his elder sisters.

In spite of the itemized directions with which even unto the moment of final leave-taking she had not ceased to bombard him, Harold's mother was far from sure that her efforts would have any lasting effect.

Her voyage was more or less disturbed by these doubts, but before she landed on the other side she had determined on a course of action. Like all small boys, Harold is most covetous of picture postcards and had looked forward to a harvest from his mother's trip. He got it.

Every day she sent at least one card. And whatever else it bore in the way of inscription, there was not one which failed of this introduction:

"Just as soon as you get this go and brush your teeth."

EGOISM.

Mistress—Bridget, it always seems to me that the crankiest mistresses get the best cooks.

Cook—Ah, go on wid yer blarney!

Microscopic Writing.

A remarkable machine made by a lately deceased member of the Royal Microscopical society for writing with a diamond seems to have been broken up by its inventor. A specimen of its works is the Lord's prayer of 227 letters, written in the 1,237,000 of a square inch, which is at the rate of 53,880,000 letters or 15 complete Bibles, to a single square inch. To decipher the writing it is necessary to use a 1-12-inch objective, which is the high power lens physicians employ for studying the most minute bacteria.

$100 Reward, $100.

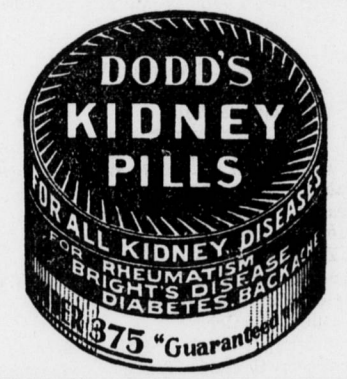
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

She Lost Out.

"I'd rather waltz than eat," confided the summer girl.

"Then we'll just have another dance instead of going to that fashionable restaurant," responded the thrifty swain. "And," he added mentally, "that's $6 saved."—Kansas City Journal.



SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Clothing Made to Order at the Mill

Buy your clothing direct from the mill. Cut out the dealer's profits. Suits and overcoats

MADE TO ORDER

handsomely trimmed. Material, workmanship and fit guaranteed. Many patterns to choose from.

Men's and Youths' Suits AND OVERCOATS

MADE TO ORDER

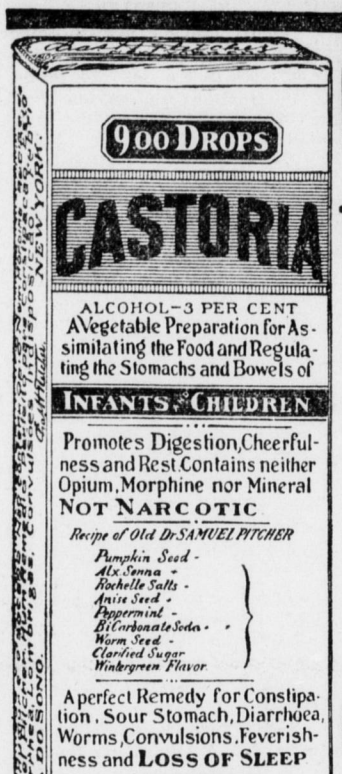
$10.00 to $18.00

Our $12.50 Suits A Big Value

We make a specialty of suits at this price. They are of exceptional value. We have sold thousands of these suits, and we have testimonials from satisfied customers in all parts of the country. Express charges paid. Write for samples of cloth and Style Book.

GLEN ROCK WOOLEN CO.
210 Main St., SOMERVILLE, N. J.

A. N. K.—C (1908—39) 2249.



ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral

NOT NARCOTIC

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Alx Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food and

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

ROSEBUD GOVERNMENT LANDS

BEST REACHED FROM DALLAS

Dallas and Gregory, S. D., are reached only by the Chicago & North Western Railway.

They are the only towns on the reservation border.

Dallas and Gregory are the main registering points.

President Roosevelt has designated Dallas for the final drawing October 19, 1908.

The Chicago & North Western Ry. is the only all-rail route to the reservation.

A million acres of fertile agricultural and grazing land in the great Missouri Valley Corn Belt is to be opened to Homesteaders October 5 to 17, 1908.

For information about how to get a homestead with details regarding rates, train schedules, address

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

W. B. KNISKERN
Pass'r Traffic Mgr., C. & N. W. Ry.
Chicago, Ill.

NW781

Shortest Line to Rosebud Reservation

The opening of the Rosebud Reservation, October 5 to 17, next, will give over 5000 people each a choice farm in Tripp County, South Dakota, for a small sum per acre. 838,000 acres will be opened. People drawing one of these farms must pay $6.00 an acre: one-fifth down, balance in 5 years. Chamberlain and Presho, South Dakota, are places of registration. Both are located on the shortest line to the reservation from Chicago—the

CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

The best of these lands are located in the northern part of Tripp County, easily reached from both Chamberlain and Presho. All persons, except certain soldiers, must be present in one of these towns for registration. Presence at the drawing is not required. Those who draw one of these farms will be notified by mail. Rosebud folder, containing map, and giving full particulars free on request.

F. A. MILLER,
General Passenger Agent,
Chicago.

Send For Free Catalogue

"How to Make Money Selling Goldfish." Makes business lively around your store when everything else fails. BIG profits and QUICK returns. Full line of aquarium supplies. Write to-day.

AUBURNDALE GOLDFISH COMPANY
51 North Peoria Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Douglas, Ariz., Offers You an Opportunity to make money. Richest copper, gold and silver mining district known. Million acres fertile farming land free. Delightful climate all the time. Pure water plentiful. Merchants, jobbers, manufacturers, farmers, investors needed. Address Dept. C, Chamber of Commerce, Douglas, Arizona.

We, Wholesalers of California Lands wish agents in all portions of the U. S. Can you sell the "Best land in this Wonderland?" Irrigated from United States Government Ditch. We can give you a subdivision on a commission basis. Armstrong, Quatman & Co., 227 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

DEFIANCE STARCH easiest to work with and starches clothes nicest.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

Breezy County News

STERLING RUN.

W. H. Mitchell, Dentist, Emporium.

We had a nice rain here on Monday, which was a great benefit to the farmers, also to the men who have been fighting fire for several weeks. This is the first rain we have had since Aug. 12th.

Mrs. A. A. Smith, who is quite ill, threatened with fever, is some better at this writing.

Mrs. George Hulsinger and Mrs. Frank Leonard, of Renovo, are the guests of their parents, Joseph Kissel and wife.

Mrs. Florence Reed and grand-daughter, of Renovo, who have been the guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Margaret Mason, returned home on Tuesday.

Mrs. C. G. Howlett was quite ill for several days this week.

Mrs. N. D. Jordan and daughter Nora returned home this week from a two week's visit with relatives at Huntley.

Mrs. Laura A. Smith received word this week that her sister Elizabeth Arnold, of Elmira, was very ill with appendicitis.

Mrs. John Schwab, of Cameron, was the guest of her mother, Mary Summerson over Sunday.

Mrs. Martha Smith was an Emporium visitor Saturday.

Carolyn Eddy, of Renovo, was the guest of her brother Tom a few days the past week, while operating at Hulling.

Mrs. A. L. Smith and daughter, of Drittwood, visited her parents, Benj. Dayton and wife, Saturday.

Mrs. John May left Wednesday to visit relatives at Williamsport.

Miss Mattie Collins, County Supt., was in town this week visiting the schools.

BLUE BELL.

SINNAMAHONING.

W. H. Mitchell, Dentist, Emporium.

Hazel and Odessa Dent, of Dents Run, are visiting their grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Crum, of this place.

J. H. Baird returned home last Friday from a two weeks' trip, taking in Duluth, Buffalo and intermediate points. He reports having a good time and added twelve pounds avoirdupois to his rotunded form.

J. V. Strayer has accepted a position as foreman with the Star Box Co.

Crum Bro's are putting the finishing touches on their new store roum, where they will install a full line of ladies and misses furnishings.

W. H. VanWert came home last Saturday to attend the Powder Company Employess Banquet and returned Monday morning to Lock Haven, where he is receiving treatment for rheumatism.

Forest fires did very little damage in our locality, owing to the energetic action taken by our state and local fire wardens.

John A. Wykoff, of First Fork, attended the Powder Company Employees Banquet last Saturday evening.

The Star Box Co., is now turning out boxes at a high rate and giving employment to many of our citizens. Thanks to the energy of O. L. Bailey and his associates.

The employees and stockholders of the Sinnamahoning Powder Co., was given a Banquet by Crum Bro's last Saturday evening. A letter from Mr. Auchu and Hon. Josiah Howard was read and approved by a round of applause. V. E. Crum, host and E. C. Belder, toast master, presided. The principal address of the evening was made by J. H. Baird and was well received. At 10:00 p. m., Mesdames O. L. Bailey, V. E. Crum, Espey, Kinsley, A. L. Ensign, Carrie Wykoff, C. E. Shaffer, Strayer and Miss Lightner, accompanied by a number of other ladies and young men gave the banquetors a rousing serenade. The entire affair was a grand success and everybody went home happy.

Here's what said Georgie P.:

Let them take it and B—D,
With their own abomination;
They can make a nomination,
But they will not feel their oats,
When they tally up their votes.
He was standing at the station,
When he made this declaration;
Lightning flashing from his eye,
Like a bolt from out the sky:
I will hie me to my braves,
And I'll tell them none but slaves,
Would support a Guffey man,
Lying under such a ban.
Oh! the ballot, how we'll scratch it,
After digging up our hatchet;
Then upon the field so gory,
To ourselves ascribe the glory,
And our motto shall ever be,
"Faithful to Democracy."

PROGRESS.

Warning.

All persons are hereby forbidden from trespassing upon the property of this Company without a permit from this office, or the Manager at the works.

KEYSTONE POWDER MFG. CO.
Emporium, Pa., August 1st, 1903

24-tf.

Bees Laxative Cough Syrup always brings quick relief in coughs, colds, hoarseness, whooping cough and all bronchial and throat trouble. Mothers especially recommend it for children, as it is pleasant to take. It is gently laxative. Should be in every home. Guaranteed. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m.

HUNTLEY.

H. W. Mitchell, dentist, Emporium.

Born, to W. R. Smith and wife, Monday, Sept 21st, a big 14 pound boy. All concerned doing well and everybody smoking. Ray wears "the smile that won't come off."

A. W. Smith has finished cutting his corns and has started to dig his potatoes.

Alice Strawbridge, of Sterling Run, is is the guest of W. H. Logue and wife.

Geo. Wylie, B. J. Collins and a force of men extinguished the fire in the woods at the head of Big Run, Sunday morning. The fire did considerable damage to the young trees.

W. W. Johnson and J. F. Sullivan were Emporium visitorsSaturday evening.

Telegrapher A. L. Goodwin, of Emporium, called on friends in town Friday.

Telegrapher Geo. L. Page, of Cameron, was a business caller in town Saturday.

John Jordan has finished his farm work and is oiling his Marlin and his traps, in order to break his last season's record this year.

Levi H. Smith, who has had his automatic thresher sjored in Johd L. Johnson's barn during the summer will soon be on deck attending to his numerous threshing engagements throughout the county.

County Supt. Mattie Collins was the guest of B. J. Collins over Sunday.

W. H. Chatham and wife, of Driftwood, were callers in town Friday.

Supervisor McDonald, of Driftwood was a caller in town Thursday. We are glad to hear that his son William, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is improving.

A party frem Emporium and Driftwood helped themselves to chestnuts from the William Wylie farm, Saturday.

Wayne Nelson has purchased a new reproducer for his Edison phonograph and is prepared to furnish some excellent music and monologues from our best home talent.

W. W. Johnson spent Sunday with friends in Driftwood.

A. W. and W. R. Smith called on friends in Tunnell Hill Sunday.

Mrs. J. F. Sullivan and daughter Ruth were Emporinm visitors Friday evening.

We hoped for some rain Sunday but it proved a false alarm—all we can do is to keep on praying and incidentally carrying water for the hens. Later—It came on Monday and will do much good. Keep it up, Mr. Weatherman.

William H. Logue has just finished making his sixth barrel of apple butter and says if Billy Taft is elected he will open a barrel.

The Driftwood callers this week were: Geo. Wylie, B. J. Collins, Levi and Lawrence Smith, C. W. Johnson and W. R. Smith.

Mrs. G. S. Hill, Carrie Hill, Marion Hill and Audrey Hill, of Grove Hill, were down from the Hill, doing business in Driftwood one day last week.

Helen Jordan visited her sister at Wyside Tuesday.

Pennsy Hostler, John Claus, of Johnsonburg, called on friends in town Thursday.

John O'Neil, wife and daughter Ella were the guests of J. F. Sullivan on Tuesday. Mr. O'Neil desires to dispose of his driving horse, carriage and harness at a reasonable price, as he is about to move to Reynoldsville to take a position with the P. R. R., there.

A. W. Smith, our progressive farmer, entertained a party of young ladies from the upper end of the county Saturday. The ladies taking pity on his lonely condition kindly joined forces and cooked a splendid dinner, of which every one enjoyed. After the collation, W. R. Smith was ushered in with his banjo and entertained the company with a few vaudeville selections, accompanied by the piano. Huntley is no the worst place in the world after all.

The "Bingo Club" of Driftwood, passed through town Thursday evening, enjoying their first straw ride of the season. The party consisted of six couples, including Miss Anna Schweikart, of Emporium, and G. W. Morse who had charge of the team. The merry party arrived at the Alpine House, Sterling Run, about 10:45 p. m., and at eleven o'clock the young people sat down to one of Mrs. Furlong's famous chicken suppers which are the well deserved pride of the county. The members of the Club were given the freedom of the house and a fine time was enjoyed by all. As the party was passing Squire Sullivan's house on the return trip, Brother Morse stopped in front of the house and delivered the Squire a sermon on the evils of Bryanism which was very entertaining. Unfortunately the horses became restive before the speech was finished and he finished the lecture in front of the residence of W. W. Johnson. As it was a very able effort, it will appear in a later issue of this paper. The members of the Bingo Club are of Driftwood's finest and most popular young people and they have promised to come to Huntley on their next ride and although we will do our best to entertain them, we will not be able to paralel the Alpine's accomodations and especially Mrs. Furlong's grand chicken suppers.

In closing please hark to my sad refrain:

A long legged "Jap" at "HY",
To get rich raising chickens did try,
But the hens went on a strike,
And no water in sight,
And the poor house stares him in the eye.

Apologies to "Honest Abe".

J. F. S.

Death of a Well Known Pennsylvania Railroad Man.

James Mullvihill, of Shintown, Pa., a well known and popular switchman for the P. R. R., in Renovo yard, died at his father's residence in Renovo, Sept. 22nd, at 2:30 p. m. Mr. Mullvihill seemed in his usual health on the morning of the 14th, and went from Shintown to Renovo to draw his pay from the pay car but shortly after was stricken by pneumonia and was taken to his father's house where he died. Appendicitis set in shortly after his being attacked with pneumonia, leaving him too weak to permit an operation for the latter disease, and in spite of the efforts of Drs. Dwyer and Roach, of Renovo, and Dr. Nutt, of Williamsport, he secumbed. The deceased was born in Renovo, Nov. 14th, 1872 and entered the service of the P. R. R. Company, April 1st, 1892. He was a member of Division 338, Brotherhood of R. R. Trainmen and also a member of Division 334, B. P. O. Elks, of Renovo. The funeral was held from the Presbyterian Church at Renovo, Sept. 22nd, and the remains were interred in the Fairview Cemetery at that place. The deceased is survived by a widow, father and mother, three sisters and two brothers. Mr. Mulvihill was well known and highly esteemed along the entire Western Division of the P. R. R., and was an active member of the Elks. His loss will be greatly felt by all. The entire community extend sincere sympathy to the bereaved family in their great trouble. JFS

After an absence of several years from the play "Yon Yonson" Ben Hendricks will again assume the title role. He has procured all the rights of this popular play and will give it a first-class production with scenery and effects all new and fresh from the New York scenic studio. At Emporium Opera House, Friday evening, Oct. 2.

To those afflicted with kidney and bladder trouble, backache, rheumatism. Pineules for the Kidneys bring relief in the first dose. Hundreds of people today testify to their remarkable healing and tonic properties. 30 days' trial $1.00 The purify the blood. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

Notice to Water Consumers.

To Water Consumers of the Emporium Water Company:

Owing to the unusual continued drought, the water in the reservoirs has reached the danger point and in order to keep the supply for domestic use and fire protection, we are compelled to order the discontinuance of all lawn, garden and porch sprinklers, vegetable sprays, automobile washers in garages, buggy washers in liveries and private barns until further notice.

If our inspectors find any violation of the ordinance governing the water department, particularly the wasting of water through leaky fixtures or otherwise, the supply will be shut off from such premises without further notice and a penalty imposed for such violation.

J. F. PARSONS,
President Emporium Water Co.
J. D. LOGAN, Sec'y.
T. F. MOORE, Supt. 32-3t

School Report.

Honor roll of Plank Road Hollow school: High School, Mr. Gehring teacher: Dora Bonner, Fred Minard, Henry Sagee, Gerald Horning.

Intermediate, Alice Quigley, teacher: Anna Colson, Leo Burfield, John Burfield, Florence Nelson, John Segee, Frances Kinsler.

Primary Grade, Ruby Heideck teacher: Samuel Lindsey, Horace Leslie.

Places a New Bell.

John Schweikart of Four Mile, was in town on Tuesday and called to see ye editor for a social chat. He informs us that he will to-day place a new bell on the Shippen township high school building.

Six O'Clock Tea.

"Meadowdale Farm," at Rich Valley, was was the scene of a social event last Friday evening when Mrs. Thomas Joyce gave a six o'clock tea in honor of Miss Cora Barker, who is one of the valued teachers in our schools. Those present were: The Misses Mayme Cleary, Alvira Farr, Cordella Gray, Mable Edwards, Lena Evans, Sadie Munsell and Violet Housler. Messrs. Allen Randolph and George Barker were the gallants of the evening and were certainly well chosen, as those gentlemen are well known in that capacity.

WANTED!

Men to represent us either locally or traveling, in the sale of a full line of easy selling specialties. Apply quick and secure territory.

ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
33-16t. Rochester, N. Y.

Kodol is a combination of the natural digestive juices and it digests all classes of food and every kind of food, so you see it will do the work that the stomach itself does. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

Cascasweet, the well known remedy for babies and children, will quiet the little one in a short time. The ingredients are printed on the bottle. Contains no opiates. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

If you are a sufferer from that most distressing affliction, piles, and have tried many remedies without being benefitted we can safely say that ManZan Pile Remedy will bring relief with the first application. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m.

Latest Popular Music.

Miss May Gould, teacher of piano forte has received a full line of the latest and most popular sheet music. All the popular airs. Popular and classical music. Prices reasonable. 44-tf.

Cloth all Wool and Paint all Paint

Is cheaper than shoddy cloth or shoddy paint. The L. & M. is Zinc Metal made into Oxide of Zinc combined with White Lead, and then made into paint with pure Linseed Oil in thousand gallon grindings and mixings. Wears long, actual cost only $1.20 per gallon. Harry S. Lloyd. Emporium, L. & Paint Agent.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by L. Taggart, druggist. 32-6m.

MADAME DEAN'S FRENCH FEMALE PILLS.

A SAFE, CERTAIN RELIEF for SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION. NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL. Safe! Sure! Speedy! Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. Sent prepaid for $1.00 per box. Will send them on trial, to be paid for when relieved. Samples Free. If your druggist does not have them send your orders to the

UNITED MEDICAL CO., BOX 74, LANCASTER, PA.

Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C. Dodson

BEE S LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP
RELIEVES COUGHS AND COLDS

NEW ARRIVALS AT THE BIG STORE

Millinery

Our assortment of most stylish trimmed Hats is now complete. All our hats are the most up to date creations of first class milliners, but the prices are most reasonable. See the splendid values we offer at from **$3.98 to $6.50**

Fur Headwear

We show nine different styles in Ladies FurTurbans and Caps. Any one of these styles can be had in any kind of fur to match your fur sets. Fur headwear will be extremely stylish and popular the coming season. Prices range upwards from **$2.25**

Children's Headwear

The daintiest little Bonnets, Caracul Turbans, Scotch Caps, Russian Hussar Turbans, Bearskin Caps with aigrettes, stitched brim Cloth Hats, Corduroy Hats with leather tops and many other novelties are here. You must see these stylish things for the little folks. Prices range from . . . . **50c to $2.00**

Coats and Suits

We receive many compliments on the great assortment and most elegant garments shown by us. Many of Emporium's best dressed ladies will appear this season in garments to be proud of, purchased at this store. We know our prices are much under those advertised in the larger cities. Our strictly cash policy and our close profit makes this possible.

Silks

In regard to silks we beg to say that we purchase them direct from one of the largest silk mills. The manufacturer stands back of them with his guarantee as to wearing quality, and our prices are exceptionally low. See our black Taffeta, 30 inches wide at 75c per yard or the 35 inch wide at $1.00 and $1.25. Colored Taffeta 26 inches wide is sold by us at 75c. Black Peau de Soi 35 inches wide $1.25 yd. Mesaline in black and white or evening shades 35 inches wide $1.25 per yd. Write for samples. We invite comparison with silks offered by other stores.

Dress Goods

We have many exclusive dress goods patterns, just one of a kind, also new weaves in black and colored all wool material. Some very special values are offered in 52 inch Broadcloth at 84c per yard, is the regular $1.00 cloth. Colors are black, brown and navy. Another remarkable bargain is an all wool imported Novelty Material 42 inches wide in three shades of mixtures at 59c per yd. This was imported to sell for $1.00. We will be pleased to mail you samples on request.

Knit Coats
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

These garments are the most useful and suitable for wear in the coming cool weather. In Ladies double breasted Coats we show a splendid pattern and quality at $3.00 each. Colors are white, red, gray or navy. Other good values at $2.00 and $2.50. Men's Coats range from $3.00 to $3.75. Children's Jackets at $1.25 and $2.00 We also have a remarkable value in children's knit coats for boys or girls at each 25c.

Novelties
IN NECKWEAR AND BELTS

The latest in Neckwear are the high ruffled Collars, velvet ribbon Lavaliers with gold tassels or ornaments, Rich Jeweled Chains, pearl and beaded Necklaces, Gold Snakes, etc. We have a magnificent assortment of these goods, worthy of the store.

In Belts many entirely new ideas are shown. The "Directoire" Belt, made of beautiful Dresden ribbon with its great bows is much admired. Silk, Leather, Elastic, Gold Galoon Belts with beautiful buckles are here in great variety. Prices range from . . . . . **25c to $3.50**

R. KUEHNE, Emporium's Greatest Store

Had a Close Call.

Mrs. Ada L. Croom, the widely known propristor of the Croom Hotel, Voughn, Miss., says: "For several months I suffered with a severe cough, and consumption seemed to have its grip on me, when a friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery. I began taking it, and three bottles affected a complete cure." The fame of this life saving cough and cold remedy, and lung and throat healer is world wife. Sold at all drug stores. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

Would Mortage the Farm.

A farmer on Rural Route 2, Empire, Ga., W. A. Floyd by name, says: "Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured the two worst sores I ever saw; one on my hand and one on my leg. It is worth more than its weight in gold. I would not be without it if I had to mortgage the farm to get it." Only 25c, at all drug stores.

More Than Enough is too Much.

To maintain health, a mature man or woman needs just enough food to repair the waste and supply energy and body heat. The habitual consumption of more food than is necessary for these purposes is the prime cause of stomach troubles, rheumatism and disorders of the kidneys. If troubled with indigestion, revise your diet, let reason and not appetite control and take a few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets you will soon be all right again. For sale by L. Taggart.

Pineules for the kidneys, 30 days' trial $1.00. Hundreds of people testify to the merit of this preparation in the relief of kidney trouble, rheumatism, lumbago, backache. Pineules act directly on the kidneys, purify the blood and make you feel like a new person. They tone the system. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

Where a Multitude of Sins are Covered

The L. & M. Paint covers defects in previous paintings and wears for 10 to 15 years, because the L. & M. is pure linseed oil binder-pure oxide of zinc-pure white lead, and you help to make the paint by mixing three quarts of linsesd oil with each gallon of paint. Its done in 2 minutes. Makes cost only $1.20 per gallon. Harry S. Lloyd, Emporium, L. & M., Paint Agent.

Wood's Liver Medicine is liquid form for malaria, chills and fever, regulates the liver, kidneys and bladder, brings quick relief in biliousness, sick headache, constipation. Pleasant to take. The $1.00 bottle contains 2½ times the quantity of the 50c size. First dose brings relief. Its tonic effects felt at once. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 3m

Ludlams

New Fall Ideas.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, SEPT. 30th AND OCT. 1st, 1908

Beautiful Autumn Creations

New York Styles,
And Our Own Creations,
Childrens Millinery,

Fresh from the best houses in New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Cleveland.

Perfect exemplifications of the styles of the Directoire.

Large assortment of Pattern Hats and new Novelties.

The public is cordially invited.

Ludlams

The Moose

BY

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

[Copyright, 1313, by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Published under arrangement with G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.]

THE moose is the giant of all deer; and many hunters esteem it the noblest of American game. Beyond question there are few trophies more prized than the huge shovel horns of this strange dweller in the cold northland forests.

I shot my first moose after making several fruitless hunting trips with this special game in view. The season I finally succeeded it was only after having hunted two or three weeks in vain, among the Bitter Root Mountains, and the ranges lying southeast of them.

I began about the first of September

We then dropped on hands and knees.

by making a trial with my old hunting friend Willis. We speedily found a country where there were moose, but of the animals themselves we never caught a glimpse.

The moose which lived in isolated, exposed localities were speedily killed or driven away after the incoming settlers; and at the time that we hunted we found no sign of them until we reached the region of continuous forest. Here, in a fortnight's hunting, we found as much sign as we wished, and plenty of it fresh; but the animals themselves we not only never saw, bu we never so much as heard. Often after hours of careful still-hunting or cautious tracking, we found the footprints deep in the soft earth, showing where our quarry had winded or heard us, and had noiselessly slipped away from the danger. I began to think that this moose-hunt, like all my former ones, was doomed to end in failure.

However, a few days later I met a crabbed old trapper named Hank Griffin, who was going after beaver in the mountains, and who told me that if I would come with him he would show me moose. I jumped at the chance, and he proved as good as his word; though for the first two trials my ill luck did not change.

At the time that it finally did change we had at last reached a place where the moose were on favorable ground. A high, marshy valley stretched for several miles between two rows of stony mountains, clad with a forest of rather small fir-trees. This valley was covered with reeds, alders, and rank grass, and studded with little willow-bordered ponds and island-like clumps of spruce and graceful tamaracks.

Having surveyed the ground and found moose sign the preceding afternoon, we were up betimes in the cool morning to begin our hunt. Before sunrise we were posted on a rocky spur of the foot-hills, behind a mask of evergreens; ourselves unseen we overlooked all the valley, and we knew we could see any animal which might be either feeding away from cover or on its journey homeward from its feeding ground to its day-bed.

As it grew lighter we scanned the valley with increasing care and eagerness. The sun rose behind us; and almost as soon as it was up we made out some large beast moving among the dwarf willows beside a little lake half a mile in our front. In a few minutes the thing walked out where the bushes were thinner, and we saw that it was a young bull moose browsing on the willow tops. He had evidently nearly finished his breakfast, and he stood idly for some moments, now and then lazily cropping a mouthful of twig tips. Then he walked off with great strides in a straight line across the marsh, splashing among the wet water-plants, and ploughing through boggy spaces with the indifference begotten of vast strength and legs longer than those of any other animal on this continent.

After a while he reached a spruce island, through which he walked to and fro; but evidently could find therein no resting-place quite to his mind, for he soon left and went on to another. Here after a little wandering he chose a point where there was some thick young growth, which hid him from view when he lay down, though not when he stood. After some turning he settled himself in his bed just as a steer would.

He could not have chosen a spot better suited for us. He was nearly at the edge of the morass, the open space between the spruce clump where he was lying and the rocky foot-hills being comparatively dry and not much over a couple of hundred yards broad; while some sixty yards from it, and between it and the hills, was a little hummock, tufted with firs, so as to afford us just the cover we needed. Keeping back from the edge of the morass we were able to walk upright through the forest, until we got the point where he was lying in a line with this little hummock. We then dropped on our hands and knees, and crept over the soft, wet sward, where there was nothing to make a noise.

At last we reached the hummock, and I got into position for a shot, taking a final look at my faithful 45-90 Winchester to see that all was in order. Peering cautiously through the shielding evergreens, I at first could not make out where the moose was lying, until my eye was caught by the motion of his big ears, as he occasionally flapped them lazily forward. Even then I could not see his outline; but I knew where he was, and having pushed my rifle forward on the moss, I snapped a dry twig to make him rise. My veins were thrilling and my heart beating with that eager, fierce excitement, known only to the hunter of big game, and forming one of the keenest and strongest of the many pleasures which with him go to make up "the wild joy of living."

As the sound of the snapping twig smote his ears the moose rose nimbly to his feet, with a lightness on which one would not have reckoned in a beast so heavy of body. He stood broadside to me for a moment, his ungainly head slightly turned, while his ears twitched and his nostrils snuffed the air. Drawing a fine bead against his black hide, behind his shoulder and two thirds of his body's depth below his shaggy withers, I pressed the trigger. He neither flinched nor reeled, but started with his regular ground-covering trot through the spruces; yet I knew he was mine, for the light blood sprang from both of his nostrils, and he fell dying on his side before he had gone thirty rods.

Later in the fall I was again hunting among the lofty ranges which continue towards the southeast the chain of the Bitter Root, between Idaho and Montana. There were but two of us, and we were travelling very light, each having but one pack-pony and the saddle animal he bestrode. We were high among the mountains, and followed no regular trail. Hence our course was often one of extreme difficulty. Occasionally, we took our animals through the forest near timber line, where the slopes were not too steep; again we threaded our way through a line of glades, or skirted the foot-hills, in an open, park country; and now and then we had to cross stretches of tangled mountain forest, making but a few miles a day, at the cost of incredible toil, and accomplishing even this solely by virtue of the wonderful docility and sure-footedness of the ponies, and of my companion's skill with the axe and thorough knowledge of woodcraft.

Late one cold afternoon we came out in a high alpine valley in which there was no sign of any man's having ever been before us. Down its middle ran a clear brook. On each side was a belt of thick spruce forest, covering the lower flanks of the mountains. The trees came down in points and isolated clumps to the brook, the banks of which were thus bordered with open glades, rendering the travelling easy and rapid.

Soon after starting up this valley we entered a beaver meadow of considerable size. It was covered with lush, rank grass, and the stream wound through it rather sluggishly in long curves, which were fringed by a thick growth of dwarfed willows. In one or two places it broadened into small ponds, bearing a few lily-pads. This meadow had been all tramped up by moose. Trails led hither and thither through the grass, the willow twigs were cropped off, and the muddy banks of the little black ponds were indented by hoof-marks. Evidently most of the lilies had been plucked. The footprints were unmistakable; a moose's foot is longer and slimmer than a caribou's, while on the other hand it is much larger than an elk's, and a longer oval in shape.

Most of the sign was old, this high alpine meadow, surrounded by snowy mountains, having clearly been a favorite resort for moose in the summer; but some enormous, fresh tracks told that one or more old bulls were still frequenting the place.

The light was already fading, and, of course, we did not wish to camp where we were, because we would then certainly scare the moose. Accordingly we pushed up the valley for another mile, through an open forest, the ground being quite free from underbrush and dead timber, and covered with a carpet of thick moss, in which the feet sank noiselessly. Then we came to another beaver-meadow, which offered fine feed for the ponies. On its edge we hastily pitched camp, just at dusk. We tossed down the packs in a dry grove, close to the brook, and turned the tired ponies loose in the meadow, hobbling the little mare that carried the bell. The ground was smooth. We threw a cross-pole from one to the other of two young spruces, which happened to stand handily, and from it stretched and pegged out a piece of canvas, which we were using as a shelter tent. Beneath this we spread our bedding, laying under it the canvas sheets in which it had been wrapped. There was still bread left over from yesterday's baking, and in a few moments the kettle was boiling, and the frying-pan sizzling, while one of us skinned and cut into suitable pieces two grouse we had knocked over on our march. For fear of frightening the moose we built but a small fire, and went to bed soon after supper, being both tired and cold. Fortunately, what little breeze there was blew up the valley.

At dawn I was awake, and crawled out of my buffalo bag, shivering and yawning. My companion still slumbered heavily. White frost covered whatever had been left outside. The cold was sharp, and I hurriedly slipped a pair of stout moccasins on my feet, drew on my gloves and cap, and started through the ghostly woods for the meadow where we had seen the moose sign. The tufts of grass were stiff with frost; black ice skimmed the edges and quiet places of the little brook.

I walked slowly, it being difficult not to make a noise by cracking sticks or brushing against trees, in the gloom; but the forest was so open that it favored me. When I reached the edge of the beaver-meadow it was light enough to shoot, though the front sight still glimmered indistinctly. Streaks of cold red showed that the sun would rise soon.

Before leaving the shelter of the last spruces I halted to listen; and almost immediately heard a curious splashing sound from the middle of the meadow, where the brook broadened into small willow-bordered pools. I knew at once that a moose was in one of these pools, wading about and pulling up the water-lilies by seizing their slippery stems in his lips, plunging his head deep under water to do so. The moose love to feed in this way in the hot months, when they spend all the time they can in the water, feeding or lying down; nor do they altogether abandon the habit even when the

His vast bulk loomed black.

weather is so cold that icicles form in their shaggy coats.

Crouching, I stole noiselessly along the edge of the willow-thicket. The stream twisted through it from side to side in zigzags, so that every few rods I got a glimpse down a lane of black water. In a minute I heard a slight splashing near me; and on passing the next point of bushes, I saw the shadowy outline of the moose's hindquarters, standing in a bend of the water. In a moment he walked onwards, disappearing. I ran forward a couple of rods, and then turned in among the willows, to reach the brook where it again bent back towards me. The splashing in the water, and the rustling of the moose's body against the frozen twigs, drowned the little noise made by my moccasined feet.

I strode out on the bank at the lower end of a long narrow pool of water, dark and half frozen. In this pool, half way down and facing me, but a score of yards off, stood the mighty marsh beast, strange and uncouth in look as some monster surviving over from the Pliocene. His vast bulk loomed black and vague in the dim gray dawn; his huge antlers stood out sharply; columns of steam rose from his nostrils. For several seconds he fronted me motionless; then he began to turn, slowly, and as if he had a stiff neck. When quarter way round I fired into his shoulder; whereat he reared and bounded on the bank with great leap, vanishing in the willows. Through these I heard him crash like a whirlwind for a dozen rods; then down he fell, and when I reached the spot he had ceased to struggle. The ball had gone through his heart.

Concrete Grave Vaults

The "Bliss" artificial stone sarcophagus or grave vault made by the Emporium Concrete Company is the most perfect thing of its kind yet produced.

It is absolutely water proof, air tight and everlasting.

They are positively proof against decay, insects, vermin, rust, or any disintregation, and will maintain casket and human body intact for countless ages.

The old fashioned rough box invited the immediate distruction of the casket and body by moisture, rot and vermin and the falling in of the grave.

Vaults of metal have proved inadequate, they are not water proof and, subject to the moisture and acids of the earth; they last but little if any longer than the ordinary wooden rough box; what is the use then of buying an expensive, handsome casket, and then consigning it and your beloved dead to the dampness and filth of the earth without adequate protection.

In no place is subterranean life more active and prolific than in cemeteries.

Wood gathers moisture and attracts vermin. brick and slate vaults constructed in graves are nothing more than substerranean cisterns or cesspools, collecting water and breeding vermin.

Ages ago the Egyptians made cement vaults for their royal dead, and from them to-day, are being exhumed bodies in perfect state of preservation.

Our vault is indestructable, its great weight—over a ton—and solidity, prevent grave robbing, and will endure as long as the everlasting hills, becoming harder as the centuries pass. They are white, clean and pure inside, and our process makes them absolutely water proof.

We have been to great expense and trouble in making experiments in this product and now have it as near perfect as possible.

We furnish everything complete placed in position in grave, cemented and sealed in perfect condition.

Emporium Concrete Co.

WM. HACKENBERG'S Fire Insurance Agency

EMPORIUM, PA.

SAVE MONEY.

Insure your property in the

Lebanon Mutual Ins. Co.

This Company has been in business for over 50 years and is very prompt in paying its losses.

We are also Agent for THE WESTERN INSURANCE CO. and THE SHAWNEE FIRE INS CO., of Topeka Kansas, main office, New York city.

The last two named companies are also good sound companies.

WM. HACKENBERG,

AGENT.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS:—The Hon. HARRY A. HALL, President Judge and the Hons. JOHN MCDONALD and GEO. J. LABAR, Associate Judges of Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cameron have issued their precept bearing date the 18th day of July A. D., 1908, and to me directed for holding Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas in the Borough of Emporium, Pa., on Monday, the 12th day of Oct. 1908, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other rememberances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizance to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Emporium, Pa., June 12, 1908, and in the 132d year of the Independence of the United States of America.

J. D. SWOPE, Sheriff.

Old Reliable Drug Store

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS.

Seeley's hard Rubber Trusses, closing out at $1.00 each.

Cutlery, a fine line, closing out at cost.

100 regular 25c boxes pills. None better. Closing out at 17c each.

100 bottles 25c size Cough and Cold Medicine, closing out at 17c each. There is not any better Cough and Cold medicine made.

Kalamazoo Celery Nerve and Blood Tonic. A tonic everybody needs in the spring of the year. Closing at 65c the bottle

Electric Bitters, one of the very best Stomach, Liver and Kidney remedies. Closing out at 35c each.

Skinner's Wild Cherry Tonic, one of the very best appetizers. Price reduced from 50c to 30c.

If your physician gives you a prescription take it to Taggart and save one half on it.

L. TAGGART, Prop

The Bargain Store

Fruits -- Vegetables

Arriving daily and going at the lowest possible prices.

Pine Apples,
Cucumbers, Cabbage,
New Potatoes,
Bermuda Onions.

Remember I am handling Presh and Smoked Meats of all kinds. Bacon, Hams, Boiled Ham, Bologna.

Fine Line Groceries

Free delivery anywhere.
Phone your orders.

T. W. WELSH

Chas. Diehl's Old Stand, West Ward

Geo. J. LaBar Furniture

Tabourettes.

The Set to Set Before You

Is waiting for you in the shape of a nice set of crockery. We are now showing a splendid stock of good sound Crockery, every single piece warranted free from fault or blemish. The finest assortment in the county at reasonable prices.

Undertaking

Geo. J. LaBar

SECOND TO NONE

ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON CO.

396-408 Main Street.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Blankets

LOOK over your bedding supplies and if there is a shortage of blankets, comforters, sheets or pillow cases the time to buy them is right now. We are holding a special sale which brings all grades within the reach of all.

White Wool Blankets

These blankets are perfect in every way except that they are counter soiled and injured in window displays.

$4 Blankets -	$2.50
$5 Blankets -	$3 00
$6.50 Blankets -	$4.00
$10 Blankets -	$5.00
50c Grey Fleeced Blankets - -	39c
85c Grey Fleeced Blankets - -	50c
$1.00 Grey Fleeced Blankets - -	75c
$1.50 Grey Fleeced Blankets - -	$1.00
$1.50 Grey or Tan Felted Blankets -	$1.25

Railroad Fares Refunded

We refund your railroad fares according to the rules of the Chamber of Commerce.

We prepay mail, freight or express charges on goods to nearby points.

ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON CO.

American Block, Buffalo, N.Y.

Merchant Tailoring

Fall Stock has arrived in all popular shades. Brown and Elephant Gray are the leaders of this season.

Call and look them over

Theo. Haberstock

MRS.

M. F. Conway

Has removed from Broad Street and is now loc ate on Fourth Street, opposite the Odd Fellows Block. where she will continue to serve her customers with

Home-made Bread Cookies and any thing in the Baking line made to order.

Mrs. M. F. Conway,

HUNTING THE WOLF

BY

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

[Copyright, 1893, by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Published under arrangement with G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.]

THOUGH I have never known wolves to attack a man, yet in the wilder portion of the far Northwest I have heard them come around camp very close, growling so savagely as to make one almost reluctant to leave the camp fire and go out into the darkness unarmed. Once I was camped in the fall near a lonely little lake in the mountains, by the edge of quite a broad stream. Soon after nightfall three or four wolves came around camp and kept me awake by their sinister and dismal howling. Two or three times they came so close to the fire that I could hear them snap their jaws and growl, and at one time I positively thought that they intended to try to get into camp, so excited were they by the smell of the fresh meat. After a while they stopped howling, and then all was silent for an hour or so. I let the fire go out and was turning into bed when I suddenly heard some animal of considerable size come down to the stream nearly opposite me and begin to splash across, first wading, then swimming. It was pitch dark, and I could not possibly see, but I felt sure it was a wolf. However, after coming half-way over it changed its mind and swam back to the opposite bank; nor did I see or hear anything more of the night marauders.

Five or six times on the plains or on my ranch I have had shots at wolves, always obtained by accident and always, I regret to say, missed. Often the wolf when seen was running at full speed for cover, or else was so far off that though motionless my shots went wide of it. But once have I with my own rifle killed a wolf, and this was while travelling with a pack train in the mountains. We had been making considerable noise, and I never understood how an animal so wary permitted our near approach. He did, nevertheless, and just as we came to a little stream which we were to ford I saw him get on a dead log some thirty yards distant and walk slowly along it with his eyes turned toward us. The first shot smashed his shoulders and brought him down.

The wolf is one of the animals which can only be hunted successfully with dogs. Most dogs, however, do not take at all kindly to the pursuit. A wolf is a terrible fighter. He will decimate a pack of hounds by rabid snaps with his giant jaws while suffering little damage himself; nor are the ordinary big dogs, supposed to be fighting dogs, able to tackle him without special training. I have known one wolf to kill a bulldog which had rushed at it with a single snap.

The true way to kill wolves, however, is to hunt them with greyhounds on the great plains. Nothing more exciting than this sport can possibly be imagined. It is not always necessary that the greyhounds should be of absolutely pure blood. Prize-winning dogs of high pedigree often prove useless for the purposes.

Once I had the good fortune to witness a very exciting hunt of this character among the foot-hills of the northern Rockies. I was staying at the house of a friendly cowman, whom I will call Judge Yancy Stump. He was

The worrying, growling and snarling were terrific.

at daggers drawn with his nearest neighbor, a cross-grained mountain farmer, who may be known as old man Prindle. There was one point, however, on which the two came together. They were exceedingly fond of hunting with hounds. The Judge had three or four track-hounds, and four of what are called swift-hounds, the latter including one pure-bred greyhound bitch of wonderful speed and temper, a dun-colored yelping animal which was a cross between a greyhound and a fox-hound, and two others that were crosses between a greyhound and a wire-haired Scotch deer-hound. Old man Prindle's contribution to the pack consisted of two immense brindled mongrels of great strength and ferocious temper.

As I was very anxious to see a wolf-hunt the Judge volunteerd to get one up, and asked old man Prindle to assist, for the sake of his two big fighting dogs; though the very names of the latter, General Grant and Old Abe, were gall and wormwood to the unreconstructed soul of the Judge. Still they were the only dogs anywhere around capable of tackling a savage timber wolf, and without their aid the Judge's own high-spirited animals ran a serious risk of injury, for they were altogether too game to let any beast escape without a struggle.

Luck favored us. Two wolves had killed a calf and dragged it into a long patch of dense brush where there was a little spring, the whole furnishing admirable cover for any wild beast. Early in the morning we started on horseback for this bit of cover, which was some three miles off. The party consisted of the Judge, old man Prindle, a cowboy, myself, and the dogs. The judge and I carried our rifles and the cowboy his revolver, but old man Prindle had nothing but a heavy whip, for he swore, with many oaths, that no one should interfere with his big dogs, for by themselves they would surely "make the wolf feel sicker than a stuck hog." Our shaggy ponies racked along at a five-mile gait over the dewy prairie grass. The two big dogs trotted behind their master, grim and ferocious. The track-hounds were tied in couples, and the beautiful greyhounds loped lightly and gracefully alongside the horses. The country was fine. A mile to our right a small plains river wound in long curves between banks fringed with cottonwoods. Two or three miles to our left the foot-hills rose sheer and bare, with clumps of black pine and cedar in their gorges. We rode over gently rolling prairie, with here and there patches of brush at the bottoms of the slopes around the dry watercourses.

At last we reached a somewhat deeper valley, in which the wolves were harbored. Wolves lie close in the daytime and will not leave cover if they can help it; and as they had both food and water within we knew it was most unlikely that this couple would be gone. The valley was a couple of hundred yards broad and three or four times as long, filled with a growth of ash and dwarf elm and cedar, thorny underbrush choking the spaces between. Posting the cowboy, to whom he gave his rifle, with two greyhounds on one side of the upper end, and old man Prindle with two others on the opposite side, while I was left at the lower end to guard against the possibility of the wolves breaking back, the Judge himself rode into the thicket near me and loosened the track-hounds to let them find the wolves' trail. The big dogs also were uncoupled and allowed to go in with the hounds. Their power of scent was very poor, but they were sure to be guided aright by the baying of the hounds, and their presence would give confidence to the latter and make them ready to rout the wolves out of the thicket, which they would probably have shrunk from doing alone. There was a moment's pause of expectation after the Judge entered the thicket with his hounds. We sat motionless on our horses, eagerly looking through the keen fresh morning air. Then a clamorous baying from the thicket in which both the horseman and dogs had disappeared showed that the hounds had struck the trail of their quarry and were running on a hot scent. For a couple of minutes we could not be quite certain which way the game was going to break. The hounds ran zigzag through the brush, as we could tell by their baying, and once some yelping and a great row showed that they had come rather closer than they had expected upon at least one of the wolves.

In another minute, however, the latter found it too hot for them and bolted from the thicket. My first notice of this was seeing the cowboy, who was standing by the side of his horse, suddenly throw up his rifle and fire, while the greyhounds who had been springing high in the air, half maddened by the clamor in the thicket below, for a moment dashed off the wrong way, confused by the report of the gun. I rode for all I was worth to where the cowboy stood, and instantly caught a glimpse of two wolves, grizzled-gray and brown, which having been turned by his shot had started straight over the hill across the plain toward the mountains three miles away. As soon as I saw them I saw also that the rearmost of the couple had been hit somewhere in the body and was lagging behind, the blood running from its flanks, while the two greyhounds were racing after it; and at the same moment the track-hounds and the big dogs burst out of the thicket, yelling savagely as they struck the bloody trail. The wolf was hard hit, and staggered as he ran. He did not have a hundred yards' start of the dogs, and in less than a minut one of the greyhounds ranged up and passed him with a savage snap that brought him to; and before he could recover the whole pack rushed at him. Weakened as he was he could make no effective fight against so many foes and indeed had a chance for but one or two rapid snaps before he was thrown down and completely covered by the bodies of his enemies. Yet with one of these snaps he did damage, as a shrill yell told, and in a second an over-rash track-hound came out of the struggle with a deep gash across his shoulders. The worrying, growling and snarling were terrific, but in a minute the heaving mass grew motionless and the dogs drew off, save one or two that still continued to worry the dead wolf as it lay stark and stiff with glazed eyes and rumpled fur.

No sooner were we satisfied that it was dead than the Judge, with cheers and oaths and crackings of his whip urged the dogs after the other wolf. The two greyhounds that had been with old man Prindle had fortunately not been able to see the wolves when they first broke from the cover, and never saw the wounded wolf at all, starting off at full speed after the unwounded one the instant he topped the crest of the hill. He had taken advantage of a slight hollow and turned, and now the chase was crossing us half a mile away. With whip and spur we flew towards them, our two greyhounds stretching out in front and leaving us

He rose on his hind legs like a wrestler.

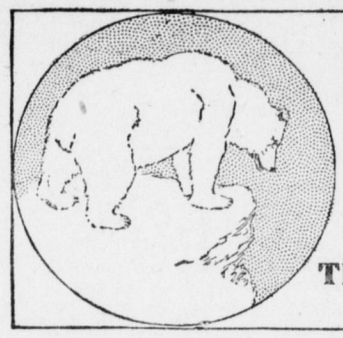
as if we were standing still, the track-hounds and big dogs running after them just ahead of the horses. Fortunately the wolf plunged for a moment into a little brushy hollow and again doubled back, and this gave us a chance to see the end of the chase from nearby. The two greyhounds which had first taken up the pursuit were then but a short distance behind. Nearer they crept until they were within ten yards, and then with a tremendous race the little bitch ran past him and inflicted a vicious bite in the big beast's ham. He whirled around like a top and his jaws clashed like those of a sprung bear-trap, but quick though he was she was quicker and just cleared his savage rush. In another moment he resumed his flight at full speed, a speed which only that of the greyhounds exceeded; but almost immediately the second greyhound ranged alongside, and though he was not able to bite, because the wolf kept running with its head turned around threatening him, yet by his feints he delayed the beast's flight so that in a moment or two the remaining couple of swift hounds arrived on the scene.

For a moment the wolf and all four dogs galloped along in a bunch; then one of the greyhounds, watching his chance, pinned the beast cleverly by the hock and threw him completely over. The other jumped on it in an instant; but rising by main strength the wolf shook himself free, catching one dog by the ear and tearing it half off. Then he sat down on his haunches and the greyhounds ranged themselves around him some twenty yards off, forming a ring which forbade his retreat, though they themselves did not dare touch him. However, the end was at hand. In another moment Old Abe and General Grant came running up at headlong speed and smashed into the wolf like a couple of battering-rams. He rose on his hind-legs like a wrestler as they came at him, the greyhounds also rising and bouncing up and down like rubber balls. I could just see the wolf and the first big dog locked together, as the second one made good his throat-hold. In another moment over all three tumbled, while the greyhounds and one or two of the track-hounds jumped in to take part in the killing. The big dogs more than occupied the wolf's attention and took all the punishing, while in a trice one of the greyhounds, having seized him by the hind-leg, stretched him out, and the others were biting his undefended belly. The snarling and yelling of the worry made a noise so fiendish that it was fairly bloodcurdling; then it gradually died down, and the second wolf lay limp on the plain, killed by the dogs unassisted. This wolf was rather heavier and decidedly taller than either of the big dogs, with more sinewy feet and longer fangs.

HUNTING THE GRIZZLY

BY

THEODORE ROOSEVELT



[Copyright, 1885, by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Published under arrangement with G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.]

FOR some days after our arrival on the Bighorn range we did not come across any grizzly.

Although it was still early in September, the weather was cool and pleasant, the nights being frost; and every two or three days there was a flurry of light snow, which rendered the labor of tracking much more easy. Indeed, throughout our stay on the mountains, the peaks were snow-capped almost all the time. Our fare was excellent, consisting of elk venison, mountain grouse, and small trout; the last caught in one of the beautiful little lakes that lay almost up by timber line. There were plenty of black-tail deer in the woods, and we came across a number of bands of cow and calf elk, or of young bulls; but after several days' hunting, we were still without any head worth taking home, and had seen no signs of grizzly, which was the game we were especially anxious to kill. One day I

We sat still to wait for his approach.

reached camp early in the afternoon, and waited a couple of hours before Merrifield put in an appearance. At last I heard a shout—the familiar long-drawn Eikoh-h-h of the cattle-men—and he came in sight galloping at speed down an open glade, and waving his hat, evidently having had good luck; and when he reined in his small, wiry, cow-pony, we saw that he had packed behind his saddle the fine, glossy pelt of a black bear. Better still, he announced that he had been off about ten miles to a perfect tangle of ravines and valleys where bear sign was very thick; and not of black bear either, but grizzly.

Merrifield's tale made me decide to shift camp at once, and go over to the spot where the bear-tracks were so plenty. Next morning we were off, and by noon pitched camp by a clear brook, in a valley with steep, wooded sides, but with good feed for the horses in the open bottom. We rigged the canvas wagon sheet into a small tent, sheltered by the trees from the wind, and piled great pine logs near by where we wished to place the fire; for a night camp in the sharp fall weather is cold and dreary unless there is a roaring blaze of flame in front of the tent.

That afternoon we again went out, and I shot a fine bull elk. I came home alone toward nightfall, walking through a reach of burnt forest, where there was nothing but charred tree-trunks and black mould. When nearly through it I came across the huge, half-human footprints of a great grizzly, which must have passed by within a few minutes. It gave me rather an eerie feeling in the silent, lonely woods, to see the unmistakable proofs that I was in the home of the mighty lord of the wilderness. I followed the tracks in the fading twilight until it became too dark to see them any longer, and then shouldered my rifle and walked back to camp.

That evening we almost had a visit from one of the animals we were after. Several times we had heard at night the musical calling of the bull elk. This particular night, when we were in bed and the fire was smouldering, we were roused by a ruder noise—a kind of grunting or roaring whine, answered by the frightened snorts of the ponies. It was a bear which had evidently not seen the fire, as it came from behind the bank, and had probably been attracted by the smell of the horses. After it made out what we were it stayed round a short while, again uttered its peculiar roaring grunt, and went off; we had seized our rifles and had run out into the woods, but in the darkness could see nothing; indeed it was rather lucky we did not stumble across the bear, as he could have made short work of us when we were at such a disadvantage.

Next day we went off on a long tramp through the woods and along the sides of the canyons. There were plenty of berry bushes growing in clusters; and all around these there were fresh tracks of bear. But the grizzly is also a flesh-eater, and has a great liking for carrion. On visiting the place where Merrifield had killed the black bear, we found that the grizzlies had been there before us, and had utterly devoured the carcass, with cannibal relish. Hardly a scrap was left, and we turned our steps toward where lay the bull elk I had killed. It was quite late in the afternoon when we reached the place. A grizzly had evidently been at the carcass during the preceding night, for his great foot-prints were in the ground all around it, and the carcass itself was gnawed and torn, and partially covered with earth and leaves—for the grizzly has a curious habit of burying all of his prey that he does not at the moment need. A great many ravens had been feeding on the body, and they wheeled about over the tree tops above us, uttering their barking croaks.

The forest was composed mainly of what are called ridge-pole pines, which grow close together, and do not branch out until the stems are thirty or forty feet from the ground. Beneath these trees we walked over a carpet of pine needles, upon which our moccasined feet made no sound. The woods seemed vast and lonely, and their silence was broken now and then by the strange noises always to be heard in the great forests, and which seem to mark the sad and everlasting unrest of the wilderness. We climbed up along the trunk of a dead tree which had toppled over until its upper branches struck in the limb crotch of another, that thus supported it at an angle half-way in its fall. When above the ground far enough to prevent the bear's smelling us, we sat still to wait for his approach; until, in the gathering gloom, we could no longer see the sights of our rifles, and could but dimly make out the carcass of the great elk.

It was useless to wait longer; and we clambered down and stole out to the edge of the woods. The forest here covered one side of a steep, almost canyon-like ravine, whose other side was bare except of rock and sage-brush. Once out from under the trees there was still plenty of light, although the sun had set, and we crossed over some fifty yards to the opposite hill-side, and crouched down under a bush to see if perchance some animal might not also leave the cover. To our right the ravine sloped downward toward the valley of the Bighorn River, and far on its other side we could catch a glimpse of the great main chain of the Rockies, their snow peaks glinting crimson in the light of the set sun. Again we waited quietly in the growing dusk until the pine trees in our front blended into one dark, frowning mass. We saw nothing; but the wild creatures of the forest had begun to stir abroad. The owls hooted dismally from the tops of the tall trees, and two or three times a harsh wailing cry, probably the voice of some lynx or wolverine, arose from the depths of the woods. At last, as we were rising to leave, we heard the sound of the breaking of a dead stick, from the spot where we knew the carcass lay. It was a sharp, sudden noise, perfectly distinct from the natural creaking and snapping of the branches; just such a sound as would be made by the tread of some heavy creature. "Old Ephraim" had come back to the carcass. A minute afterward, listening with strained ears, we heard him brush by some dry twigs. It was entirely too dark to go in after him; but we made up our minds that on the morrow he should be ours.

Early next morning we were over at the elk carcass, and, as we expected, found that the bear had eaten his fill at it during the night. His tracks showed him to be an immense fellow, and were so fresh that we doubted if he had left long before we arrived; and we made up our minds to follow him up and try to find his lair. The bears that lived on these mountains had evidently been little disturbed; indeed, the Indians and most of the white hunters are rather chary of meddling with "Old Ephraim," as the mountain men style the grizzly, unless they get him at a disadvantage; for the sport is fraught with some danger and but small profit. The bears thus seemed to have very little fear of harm, and we thought it likely that the bed of the one who had fed on the elk would not be far away.

My companion was a skilful tracker, and we took up the trail at once. For some distance it led over the soft, yielding carpet of moss and pine needles, and the footprints were quite easily made out, although we could follow them but slowly; for we had, of course, to keep a sharp look-out ahead and around us as we walked noiselessly on in the sombre half-light always prevailing under the great pine trees, through whose thickly interlacing branches stray but few beams of light, no matter how bright the sun may be outside. We made no sound ourselves, and every little sudden noise sent a thrill through me as I peered about with each sense on the alert.

After going a few hundred yards the tracks turned off on a well-beaten path made by the elk; the woods were in many places cut up by these game trails, which had often become as distinct as ordinary foot-paths. The beast's footprints were perfectly plain in the dust, and he had lumbered along up the path until near the middle of the hillside, where the ground broke away and there were hollows and boulders. Here there had been a wind-fall, and the dead trees lay among the living, piled across one another in all directions; while between and around them sprouted up a thick growth of young spruces and other evergreens. The trail turned off into the tangled thicket, within which I was almost certain we would find our quarry. We could still follow the tracks, by the slight scrapes of the claws on the bark, or by the bent and broken twigs; and we advanced with noiseless caution, slowly climbing over the dead tree trunks and upturned stumps, and not letting a branch rustle or catch on our clothes. When in the middle of the thicket we crossed what was almost a breastwork of fallen logs, and Merrifield, who was leading, passed by the upright stem of a great pine. As soon as he was by it he sank suddenly on one knee, turning half round, his face fairly aflame with excitement; and as I strode past him with my rifle at the ready, there, not ten steps off, was the great bear, slowly rising from his bed among the young spruces. He had heard us but apparently hardly knew exactly where or what we were, for he reared up on his haunches sideways to us. Then he saw us and dropped down again on all fours, the shaggy hair on his neck and shoulders seeming to bristle as he turned towards us. As he sank down on his forefeet I had raised the rifle; his head was bent slightly down, and when I saw the top of the white bead fairly between his small, glittering, evil eyes, I pulled trigger. Half-rising up, the huge beast fell over on his side in the death throes, the ball having gone into his brain, striking as fairly between the eyes as if the distance had been measured by a carpenter's rule.

The whole thing was over in twenty seconds from the time I caught sight of the game; indeed, it was over so quickly that the grizzly did not have time to show fight at all or come a step toward us. He was a monstrous fellow, much larger than any I have seen since, whether alive or brought in dead by the hunters. As near as we could estimate (for of course we had nothing with which to weigh more than very small portions) he must have weighed about twelve hundred pounds, and though this is not as large as some of his kind are said to grow in California, it is yet a very unusual size for a bear. He was a good deal heavier than any of our horses; and it was with the greatest difficulty that we were able to skin him. He must have been very old, his teeth and claws being all worn down and blunted; but nevertheless he had been living in plenty, for he was as fat as a prize hog, the layers on his back being a finger's length in thickness. He was still in the summer coat, his hair be-

There, not ten steps off, was the great bear.

ing short, and in color a curious brindled brown, somewhat like that of certain bulldogs; while all the bears we shot afterward had the long thick winter fur, cinnamon or yellowish brown. By the way, the name of this bear has reference to its character and not to its color, and should, I suppose, be properly spelt grisly—in the sense of horrible, exactly as we speak of a "grisly spectre"—and not grizzly; but perhaps the latter way of spelling it is too well established to be now changed.

"I see," said Mrs. Starvem, "that a certain scientist claims we'll soon get a palatable food from wood"—

"Well," growled the cranky boarder, "it seems impossible to get it out of 'board.'"

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER ONE.
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and to give the General Assembly power to establish a separate court in Philadelphia county, with criminal and miscellaneous jurisdiction.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the following amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same are hereby, proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas, shall be vested in one court of common pleas in each of said counties, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of each of the said courts shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in each of said courts may be, by law, increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first Monday of January succeeding its adoption.

Section 2. That article five, section eight, be amended by making an addition thereto so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of oyer and terminer and the courts of quarter sessions of the peace of said counties, in such manner as may be directed by law: Provided, That in the county of Philadelphia the General Assembly shall have power to establish a separate court, consisting of not more than four judges, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction in criminal cases and in such other matters as may be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER TWO.
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, allowing counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts, or other municipal or incorporated districts, to increase their indebtedness.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That section eight, article nine, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, reading as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," be amended, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article of said Constitution, so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed ten per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER THREE.
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for officers of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared, that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Fall Clothing

Happy Thoughts in Stylish

Fall Suits,

Fancy Vests, Hats, Etc.

All the popular styles in Neckwear, Collars, Pens, Gloves and Underwear.

NEW--Our stock is all new, up-to-date and marked to the lowest notch.

R. SEGER & CO.

NEXT TO BANK.

PINEULES

30 DAYS' TREATMENT FOR $1.00
Satisfaction guaranteed

FOR ALL KIDNEY BLADDER TROUBLE, RHEUMATISM AND LUMBAGO

A dose at bed time usually relieves the most severe case before morning.

BACK-ACHE

PINEULE MEDICINE CO.
CHICAGO, U. S. A.
R. C. DODSONS DRUG STORE.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

A few doses of this remedy will invariably cure an ordinary attack of diarrhœa.

It can always be depended upon, even in the more severe attacks of cramp colic and cholera morbus.

It is equally successful for summer diarrhœa and cholera infantum in children, and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now.

PRICE, 25c. LARGE SIZE, 50c.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Elizabeth Floyd Administratrix of the estate of J. C. Floyd deceased, late of Gibson township, Cameron county, has filed her first and final account of her administration of said estate and the same will be presented at next term of court for confirmation.

W. J. LEAVITT, Register.

Register's Office, Emporium, Pa., Sept. 15, 1908. 31-4t.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of MARY E.SANFORD, late of Shippen Township, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that lettersof administration *c. t. a.* upon estate,of said decedent have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay, to

GEO. W. LEAVITT, Administrator, C. T. A.
Emporium, Pa., Sept 1, 1908. 29-6t.

ALWAYS GLAD TO SEE YOU!

HERE?

C. B. HOWARD & CO'S

General Store,
WEST END OF FOURTH STREET, EMPORIUM, PA.

NOTICE.

Strictly pure goods. Conform with the pure food law in our Grocery Department. All firms are required to give us a guarantee on their invoices.

GROCERIES.

Full line of all canned goods: Tomatoes, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Corn, Meats of all kinds. Our line of Cookies and Crackers cannot be surpassed for freshness, g them every week or two. Sour and sweet pickles by the dozen or bottle. Fish of all kind. Cannot be beat on No. 1, sun Mackerel. Hams, Shoulders, Bacon and Salt Pork or anything you desire in the line.

CLOTHING.

Complete line of Underwear in Ballbriggan, natural wool and fleece lined, Shirts and Drawers, Overalls, Pants, Dress Shirts, work Shirts, Over Jackets, wool and cotton Socks, Gloves, Mittens, etc.

SHOES AND RUBBERS.

Have all sizes to suit the trade, for ladies, men, boys and children.

DRESS GOODS.

Anything in the line you desire. Come look our stock over.

HARDWARE.

Shovels, Picks, Hinges, Screws, Hammers, Hatchets, Axes, all kinds, Handles and nails, from a shoe nail to a boat spike.

CONCLUSION.

We appreciate your past patronage and shall endeavor to give you the same service and same goods in the future as in the past. Phone orders receive our prompt attention and delivered promptly by our popular drayman Jake.

Yours truly

C. B. HOWARD & CO

Keep the Flies Out OF THE HOUSE

By Getting Good Window Sereens and Screen Doors.

Window Screens 25c to 45c

Screen Doors $1.00 to $1.85

Wire Cloth Spring Hinges and all the accessories for fly weather.

Hardware of all Kinds.

Plumbing, Tinning, Hot Water and Steam Heating a Specialty.

F. V. HEILMAN & CO.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS
TO
NIAGARA FALLS

tob er 7, 1908

Round-Trip Rate $4.60 from Emporium Junction

Tickets good going on SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Day Coaches, leaving 4.35 P. M.

Tickets good returning on regular trains within FIFTEEN DAYS including date of excursion. Stop-off within limit allowed at Buffalo returning.

Illustrated Booklet and full information may be obtained from Ticket Agents.

J. R WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent. No. 596-19

Sour Stomach

No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol relieves indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol for dyspepsia does not only relieve indigestion and dyspepsia, but this famous remedy helps all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach.

Mr. S. S. Ball, of Ravenswood, W. Va., says:—"I was troubled with sour stomach for twenty years. Kodol cured me and we are now using it in milk for baby."

Kodol Digests What You Eat.

Bottles only. Relieves indigestion, sour stomach, belching of gas, etc.

Prepared by E. O. DeWITT & CO., CHICAGO.

Sold by R. C. Dodson.

A BEAUTIFUL FACE

Before Using

If you have pimples, blotches, or other skin imperfections, you can remove them and have a clear and beautiful complexion by using

BEAUTYSKIN

It Makes New Blood, Improves the Health,

After Using.

Removes Skin Imperfections.

Beneficial results guaranteed or money refunded.

Send stamp for Free Sample, Particulars and Testimonials. Mention this paper.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

PATENTS

Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure Patents and TRADE-MARKS write to

CASNOW & CO.

OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE WASHINGTON, D.C.

WINDSOR HOTEL

W. T. BRUBAKER, Manager

Midway between Broad Street Station and Reading Terminal on Filbert Street.

European, $1.00 per day and up
American, $2.50 per day and up

The only moderate priced hotel of reputation and consequence in

Philadelphia, Pa.

Business Cards.

J. C. JOHNSON. J. P. McNARNEY
F. A. JOHNSON.

JOHNSON & McNARNEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
EMPORIUM, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. 16-1y.

MICHAEL BRENNAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent,
35-1y. Emporium, Pa.

B. W. GREEN. JAY P. FELT
GREEN & FELT,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Corner Fourth and Broad streets,
Emporium, Pa.
All business relating to estate, collections, real estate, Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 41-25-1y.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
Near P. & E. Depot, Emporium, Pa.
FREDERICK LEVECKE, Prop'r.
Centrally located. Every convenience for the traveling public. Rates reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited. 4 4ly

MAY GOULD,
TEACHER OF
PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY,
Also dealer in all the Popular Sheet Music,
Emporium, Pa.
Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.

Taking effect April 22, 1908.

EASTWARD

STATIONS.	6		2	4	†20
			A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Port Allegany,... Lv.			11 37	7 12	8 00
Chemical Works....			○○	○○	○○
Burtville,.....			11 47	7 22	8 17
Roulette,.....			11 55	7 30	8 50
Knowlton's,.....			11 59	○○	○○
Mina,.....			12 05	7 40	9 10
Olmsted,.....			12 09	*7 44	○○
Coudersport. { Ar.			12 17	7 52	9 25
{ Lv.	A. M.				
	6 00		12 25		
North Coudersport,	○○		*12 28		
Frink's,.....	*6 10		*12 35		
Colesburg,.....	6 17		12 42		
Seven Bridges,.....	*6 22		*12 47		
Raymonds, ...	6 32		12 57		
Gold, ...	6 37		1 02		
Newfield,.....	○○		1 06		
Newfield Junction,..	6 47		1 15		
Perkins,.....	*6 50		*1 18		
Carpenter's,.....	○○		*1 22		
Crowell's,.....	*6 56		*1 25		
Ulysses,.....	7 05		1 35		
		A. M.	P. M.		

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.		1			5
		A. M.			P. M.
PortAllegany,.....		9 10			4 55
Chemical works		○○			○○
Burtville,.....		8 57			4 42
Roulette,.....		8 50			4 35
Knowlton's,.....		○○			*4 30
Mina,.....		8 40			4 25
Olmsted,.....		*8 35			4 20
Coudersport, .. { Lv.		8 30		P. M.	4 15
{ Ar		8 25		.....	
North Coudersport,..	.....	○○	.....	.....	3 45
Frink's,.....	.....	*8 13	.....	.....	3 38
Colesburg,.....	.....	*8 06	.....	.....	3 31
Seven Bridges,.....	.....	*8 02	.....	.....	3 24
Raymond's.....	.....	*7 52	.....	.....	*3 20
Gold,.....	.....	7 48	.....	.....	*3 10
Newfield.....	.....	*7 44	.....	.....	*3 06
Newfield Junction,..	.....	7 40	.....	.....	2 58
Perkins,.....	.....	*7 33	.....	.....	*2 44
Carpenter's,.....	.....	*7 30	.....	.....	*2 40
Crowell's,.....	.....	*7 27	.....	.....	*2 37
Ulysses,.....Lv.	...	7 20	.....	.....	2 30

Trains 1 and 2 run daily between Coudersport and Port Allegany, all other trains run week days only.

* Flag stations. (○○) Trains do not stop.
† Telegraph offices.
Trains run on Eastern Standard Time.

Connections—At Ulysses with Fall Brook R'y for points north and south. At B. & S. Junction with Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R. north for Wellsville, south for Galeton and Addison. At Port Allegany with Pennsylvania R. R., north for Buffalo, Olean, Bradford and Smethport; south for Keating Summit, Austin, Emporium and Penn'a R. R., points.

B. A. McCLURE, Gen'l Sup't.
Coudersport, Pa.

OLD FASHIONED CANVASS IS ON

Andrews For a Campaign of Vim and Patriotism.

MARCHERS AND GLEES FIGURE

Recruits Called For From the Rank and File of the Great Army of Pennsylvania Republicans, and a Prompt Response Is Anticipated All Along the Line, With Victory In November Assured.

[Special Correspondence.]
Philadelphia, Sept. 29.

Colonel Wesley R. Andrews, as chairman of the Republican state committee, has sounded the slogan to Republicans of Pennsylvania for the inauguration of a campaign for the closing days of the state canvass which must appeal to every stalwart Republican in the land.

The colonel, himself a veteran of the Fremont campaigners in the cause of true Republicanism, has called for a revival of the spirit of the olden days, of a recruiting of the Republican hosts as in the memorable struggles in which the "Wide Awake" clubs, by their partiotism and party fervor, stirred the nation from end to end, and for an expression of sentiment which shall be emphasized by bringing "Old Glory" to the front as the Republican forces march on to victory.

Colonel Andrews has just addressed the following letter to each of the chairmen of the Republican county committees throughout Pennsylvania:

A Call to Action.

"Dear Sir—We have reached a period in the national campaign when party lines are tightly drawn, the issues well defined, and the voters are rallying around the banners of their respective parties.

"Republicans of Pennsylvania have reason to be proud of their candidates and all can consistently and cordially endorse the platform upon which they have been nominated

"It devolves upon the county chairmen, in the closing days of the canvass, to marshal the Republican hosts in their respective bailiwicks, and I suggest that we have an old-fashioned canvass, along the lines of the campaign of 1860, when the young men of the country gathered in "Wide Awake clubs," supplying at their own expense their uniforms and making demonstrations at all political meetings in their neighborhood.

"What was done in 1860 can be done now.

"The country is fully as patriotic today.

"In later years contributions have been depended upon to meet expenses, but in the old times each man not only contributed his time, but also his share of the expenses of the meetings which were held.

"These thoughts are suggested by the calls upon the Republican state committee for financial assistance to provide for meetings, with which it is not possible to comply. This prompts the inspiration to recall the faith of the fathers of the Republican party, who, without outside aid of any kind, rallied everywhere and overthrew the Democratic party, then strongly entrenched in power, and elected the immortal Lincoln, through whom the Union was saved.

"What was done in 1860, I repeat, can be done now.

"In this day, when in Philadelphia and Pittsburg and elsewhere the past is being recalled in Founders' Week and like celebrations, it is fitting that an old-fashioned marching and singing campaign be inaugurated to rouse the voters throughout the length and breadth of the state.

To Have Campaign Glee Clubs.

"Additional interest will be given to the meetings in many localities if a musical program shall be arranged in connection with the practical work of expounding the principles of the party and discussing the live issues of the campaign.

"In such cases, you are advised to enlist the services of one or more soloists, and, where possible, a quartet or glee, to intersperse the proceedings with musical selections.

"For this purpose there will be forwarded to you a compilation of campaign songs, written to popular tunes, which can be distributed among the audiences that all may join in the singing.

Anthem For Pennsylvania.

"In connection with this collection of songs is presented the new state anthem, 'Pennsylvania,' in the chorus of which all loyal Pennsylvanians can readily unite.

"It was given with great success at the recent gathering of the State League of Republican clubs at Wilkes-Barre, and the convention adopted a resolution endorsing a proposition to make it the 'Official Song of the Keystone state.' The aim of the composer is to give what has long been lacking, a song that shall be typical of the commonwealth, and which shall become as affectionately associated with Pennsylvania and Pennsylvanians, wherever they may be, as have 'Maryland, My Maryland,' 'My Old Kentucky Home' and like state songs to the citizens of the states with which they are respectively identified.

"Let this and the songs lauding the party and its candidates be sung upon all appropriate occasions.

"Get the 'First Voters,' those who will, in November next, cast their first presidential vote, to form in line and march to the meetings, if only with a fife and drum at their head, and with 'Old Glory' always carried proudly in the van.

"Let us have enthusiastic, patriotic Republican rallies everywhere and roll up an unprecedented majority for our gallant standard-bearers, Taft and Sherman, and the full Republican ticket.

"Let the spirit of the days of Lincoln pervade the entire party, and a record-breaking victory will be the result. Respectfully,

"WESLEY R. ANDREWS,
"Chairman."

There was a very successful gathering of active Republicans from all parts of the state here yesterday, in attendance upon the meeting of the Republican state committee, which was called primarily to fill a vacancy upon the electoral ticket, but which was principally valuable for the opportunity it afforded men of the several congressional and senatorial districts to get together to confer upon plans for the closing days of the canvass.

[illegible] met the committeemen and gave them very encouraging reports, as a member of the national committee, about the outlook throughout the country for Republican victory in November.

Dangers of Bryanism.

Will Mr. Bryan please inform all the people to what particular class of people he refers when he assumes the people do not rule? Is it the poorer classes and those largely infected with socialistic and anarchistic ideas and theories with whom Bryanism greatly sympathizes, professionally at least, or is it the farmers, merchants, manufacturers and the great national railroads and their employes? Were Bryanism (with his superficial and wildcat ideas of banks, currency and finance; his hostility to all corporations and his determination to destroy all manufacturing industries, which he denominates as trusts, by inaugurating another Gorman and Wilson tariff bill for revenue only, and strike down the protective principle) to dominate the country, surely the majority of the people would not rule. The administration, with his extraordinary views of his powers as president, and with his vagaries and chimerical theories of government, would be in a state of chaos; and the collapse of all industries, of the farmer and the wage earner, would be such as to cause a further trend toward socialism and anarchism.—Keystone Gazette.

Roof Slating

I am especially prepared to

Contract for Slating

By the square or job. As to my wrok manship, I refer, by permission, to the work recently completed for the Hon. B. W. Green.

GEORGE A. WRIGHT.

Get My Prices Before You Use Shingles

HUMPHREYS'

Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the SICK PARTS without loss of time.

A. A. CURES } FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES } SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES } SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizootic, Distemper.
D. D. CURES } WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES } COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.
F. F. CURES } COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES } KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES } SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, Ulcers, Grease, Farcy.
J. K. CURES } BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, Indigestion, Stomach Staggers.

60c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

BOOK MAILED FREE.

THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP
KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE HONEY AND TAR
Red Clover Blossom and Honey Bee on Every Bottle.

A CONTEST OF SKILL
THAT IS FREE TO ALL

Poppenbergs inaugurate the F[illegible] campaign of advertising with the most wonderful and liberal offer made, an offer free and without cost of any kind, that all may participate in the benefits.

$7,600 IN VALUABLE PRIZES
Given Away Absolutely Free!

How many times can you write the two words "KIMBALL PIANO" on a card or sheet of paper measuring three and one-half inches by six inches?

This is your free opportunity. It costs nothing to try. There is no fee to pay. The rules are simple. The children can work on it. This will be an entertaining and easy contest that will prove beneficial to all who enter. Take a card of above mentioned size. Write the two words "KIMBALL PIANO" as many times as you can, on one side of the card only, and bring or send to our store. Get busy. Start today. You may win one of the most valuable prizes.

Prizes Will Be Awarded as Follows:

FIRST PRIZE, $600 KIMBALL PIANO, will be awarded absolutely free to the person sending us card on which is written "Kimball Piano" the highest number of times in accordance with rules.

SECOND PRIZE, $500 HAINES BROS. PIANO, to the next highest.

THIRD PRIZE, $250 PIANO PLAYER, to the next highest.

FOURTH PRIZE, $150 PIANO PLAYER, to the next highest.

OTHER PRIZES, consisting of **CREDIT CHECKS** of denominations of $100, $95, $90, $85, $80, $75, $70 and $65 will be awarded in groups of 10 to the next highest, a grand total of $7,600.

Rules Governing Contest.

The words "Kimball Piano" must be written plainly.
Contest closes October 31st, 1908, at 6 P. M.
Write on one side of card only.
Number words consecutively and give total on coupon.
Only one card may be submitted by each contestant.
In the event of a tie prizes will be awarded equally. The awarding of prizes will be in charge of three disinterested judges, whose decisions will be final.
Use any plain card or paper, size as indicated above. Contestants may fill out coupon and attach to or enclose with card.
No one connected with the music business may contest.

The Reason For It.

The giving away of this large amount in prizes is made possible only through the assistance and co-operation of the large and wealthy factories we have so long represented in this section. The success of our two former contests is a guarantee of their absolute fairness to all who enter. We fully expect this to be the greatest of all. The advertising received for our store and pianos repays us in a great measure for the large expenditure in prizes, and the people are greatly benefited.

One Price System.

Our store has long been known as one of the few **ONE PRICE** stores in this State. Our pianos are marked in plain figures at the selling price at all times. They have a fixed value, are marked low, and you are assured absolutely fair and just treatment in every way and at all times. Easy payments to all who desire them.

A Few Previous First Prize Winners

Mr. Patrick J. Manning, Buffalo, Haines Bros. Piano.
Mrs. R. D. Leahy, Buffalo, Kimball Piano.
Mrs. G. M. Kinskey, Buffalo, Apollo Player Piano.
Mrs. Maud D. Rose, Buffalo, Apollo Piano Player.
Mrs. Alice B. Caldwell, Syracuse, Kimball Piano.

For lack of space we cannot give the names of the many out-of-town winners.

Remember the great success of this house has been due entirely to its fair and honest dealings, and our best recommendations come from THOUSANDS of people in the United States who have purchased pianos from us. Since starting in the piano business, in a small way over fifteen years ago, we have always handled none but thoroughly reliable makes, and selling pianos at as low a figure as is consistent with good material and workmanship has enabled us to build up the largest piano business in the country.

The prices are well established, for all our pianos are marked in plain figures and have been sold for years at prices marked.

We carry the largest stock of Pianos between New York and Chicago. Over five hundred instruments, one hundred and twenty-five styles, consisting of twenty-five high-grade makes, which stock comprises the following reputable pianos:

Kimball, Chickering & Sons, Haines Bros., Hallett & Davis, Blasius, Krell, Marshall & Wendell, Apollo Player Piano, Regina Player Piano, Brewster, Armstrong, Albrecht & Co., Regent, Royal, etc.

Address All Answers to

POPPENBERG PIANO CO.

CONTEST DEPARTMENT
674-676 MAIN ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Poppenberg Piano Co.,
674-676 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

I have written the words "Kimball Piano" ——— times.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....